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Pact Information Group Meets in Bucharest

LD2109123788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (ADN)—The information group of the Warsaw Pact states held discussions in Bucharest Tuesday and Wednesday [20-21 September]. They were opened by Constantin Oancea, secretary general of the Political Consultative Committee, and deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Information and views on topical international questions, particularly security and cooperation in Europe and the 43d United Nations General Assembly, were exchanged during the discussions.

CEMA Council Session Opens in Prague 21 Sep

LD2109135888 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 21 (CTK)—A three-day constituent session of the council of the system of scientific-technical information for agriculture, forestry and food industry of the CMEA countries "Agroprominform" was opened here today.

It is attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, the GDR, and the Soviet Union.

The session is to elaborate a plan, functions and activities of this system, involving the exchange of scientific-technical information not only from agriculture, but also from other branches ensuring nutrition of the population. "Agroprominform" will be a part of the international system of scientific-technical information in Moscow.

CEMA Conference on Environment Changes Opens

AU2109171088 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA)—In execution of the CMEA coordination plan for cooperation among the member countries in prognosticating environmental changes in different functional regions, today a conference of the representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was opened in the city of Pleven. Pleven was chosen to host this event, because the city will be a model region where the theoretical elaborations for the protection of environment will be applied.

Statistics on CEMA Industrial Development

AU2109094488 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Sep 88 p 11

[Excerpts] Vienna—Over the first half of 1988 industrial production in the CEMA countries increased, compared with the same period last year. The mild winter had a particularly positive effect. However in most East Bloc states, agricultural production will probably be lower than last year. Even though the communist countries planned to reduce investments in 1988 in order to bring about a more balanced domestic market, this goal was not achieved during the first half of 1988. There was an unplanned investment boom, which clearly stimulated imports from the West.

According to the semiannual report of the Vienna Institute for International Economic Comparisons (WIIW); Bulgaria, Poland, and the USSR made use of the favorable economic development in the West and raised their exports to the countries with convertible currencies. The increased foreign currency revenues were used to stimulate imports from the West. Soviet exports increased in spite of declining oil prices and the decline in the dollar exchange rates. Hungary and Yugoslavia, which is not a CEMA member, reduced their imports in order to make their trade balances more balanced.

The GDR and the CSSR, which offer goods of higher quality, were not able to compete with the OECD countries. Even though they were able to increase their exports to the West slightly, they had to accept losses in their market shares. Their imports increased only nominally, but declined in real terms.

The trade balances of the USSR and Bulgaria deteriorated strongly, that of Poland slightly. Even though the trade balances of the other East Bloc states and Yugoslavia improved, the trade balance of the entire region deteriorated. [passage omitted]

Industrial Production in Fixed Prices

growth in percent

	1981-85	1986	1987	1988 plan	1986-90 plan	1987	1988
						January to June	
Bulgaria	4.3	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.9	3.3	6.2
CSSR	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.8
GDR	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0
Hungary	1.9	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7-3.0	3.3	0.2
Poland	0.4	4.7	3.3	3.7-4.0	3.0	3.1	6.3
Romania	4.0	7.7	4.5	7.8	7.5-8.3	—	—
Eastern Europe	2.7	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	4.4
USSR	3.8	4.9	3.8	5.1	4.6	3.5	4.7
CEMA	3.5	4.8	3.7	4.8	4.5	3.4	4.6
Yugoslavia	2.7	3.9	0.6	2.0	4.5	2.6	minus 1.7

Figures for Eastern Europe and CEMA, January to June 1987, 1988 without Romania.

Czech Delegate Addresses Disarmament Conference
AU2109111088 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
16 Sep 88 p 7

[Dispatch by special CTK reporter: "Statement by Czechoslovak Representative at the Disarmament Conference; the Expected Results Have Not Been Attained"]

[Text] Geneva—Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, yesterday [15 September] addressed the plenary session of the Geneva disarmament conference on behalf of the group of socialist countries and evaluated the course and results of this year's session.

He stated with regret that the expected results could not be reached in any of the priority issues of nuclear disarmament included in the conference agenda. This primarily applies to the ban on nuclear arms tests—an issue in which the socialist countries are striving to achieve agreement on a general and total test ban.

In this context, the Czechoslovak representative recalled that most delegations to the conference support Czechoslovakia's recent proposal to give a committee a mandate to discuss this issue in parallel with the bilateral USSR-U.S. negotiations.

In the next part of his speech, M. Vejvoda expressed the regret felt by the socialist countries with regard to the negligible progress achieved in preparing measures for averting an armament race in outer space. He emphasized that the socialist countries are interested in having the appropriate working committee open negotiations on specific measures which would prevent the deployment of any and all kinds of arms in outer space.

The only issue to be really discussed in a businesslike manner at the conference, an issue in which certain results have been reached, was the preparation of a convention on a general ban on, and the destruction of, chemical weapons. In this issue the working committee has succeeded in reaching an agreement on the definition of production facilities for chemical weapons, so that it became possible to incorporate the appropriate text in the draft of the future convention. Progress was also achieved in working out the principles of peaceful cooperation in the chemical industry; this, too, is an important part of the proposed accord.

Another positive element in negotiations on banning chemical weapons was the progress in the multilateral exchange of data on chemical arms and the chemical industry; the socialist countries have contributed to this progress not only by producing the corresponding data, but also by submitting proposals on the subject of this exchange. The USSR proposal to carry out experimental inspections in chemical facilities both on a national and an international level represented a significant initiative here.

The checks on adherence to the ban on chemical arms are a complicated issue. Here, too, the socialist countries are striving to establish a strict inspection regime.

Ambassador Vejvoda concluded his statement by expressing (on behalf of the socialist countries) the conviction that, in evaluating the work accomplished by the Disarmament Conference in 1988, the 43d UN General Assembly will urge this body to step up its activities and to speed up its work in all sectors.

Press Agency Conference Opens in Warsaw

Poland's Rakowski Speaks

LD1509094488 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14—The annual, 25th Conference of Heads of Information and Press Agencies of Socialist Countries and Developing Countries of Pro-Socialist Orientation began in Warsaw today.

It is attended by the heads of the following agencies: ANGOP (Angola), BAKHTAR (Afghanistan), BTA and SOFIAPRESS (Bulgaria), CTK and ORBIS (Czechoslovakia), ENA (Ethiopia), ADN and PANORAMA (GDR), SPK (Kampuchea), KCNA (DPRK), PRENSA LATINA and AIN (Cuba), KPL (Laos), MONTSAME and MONGOLPRESS (Mongolia), AIM (Mozambique), ANN (Nicaragua), AGERPRESS (Romania), MTI and BUDAPRESS (Hungary), VNA and VINAPRESS (Vietnam), TASS and APN (USSR) as well as representatives of the CMEA Secretariat.

In the name of Polish organizers, that is, PAP, INTERPRESS and CAF, the participants were greeted by President and Editor-in-Chief of PAP Bogdan Jachacz. PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski took part in the opening of the conference. He stressed the great importance of the work of information and press agencies for the mass media.

Rakowski also expressed big appreciation for the work of the hosts of the warsaw meeting. In the present difficult period, these agencies carry out their duties excellently, said he.

Today, when socialism has entered a new, interesting but at the same time difficult phase of development and when openness is one of the distinct features of this phase, all the mass media, and hence press agencies too, are faced with tasks at times more complex than those which they fulfilled in recent decades.

Sharing the Polish experience, the CC secretary stated that a significant expansion of openness creates significantly greater chances of reaching the hearts and minds of society. This gives rise to greater possibilities of winning over new advocates of revived socialism for the policy of the party and its allies.

Among the main issues touched upon during the first day of the debates, the problem of the most broad presentation in the services of transformations taking place in socialist countries was dominant. One of the gaols of the conference is to improve cooperation between agencies with a view to better presenting these transformations in the mass media of socialist states and popularizing knowledge about them throughout the world. Also discussed are the tasks of agencies in light of the present international situation and the processes and events shaping it as well as perfecting and modernizing techniques of wire information gathering, processing and transmitting.

The conference will last till September 17. The guests of the first day included: Deputy Head of the PUWP CC Propaganda Department Jan Bisztyga, President of the Polish Journalists' Association Artur Howzan, President of the RSW "Prasa-Ksiazka-ruch" Publishing House Wieslaw Rydygier and Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Stefan Staniszewski.

Conference Ends

LD1709014488 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16—The Conference of General Directors of Information and Press Agencies of Socialist Countries and Developing Countries of Pro-Socialist Orientation ended here today. It was attended by 29 delegations from 19 countries and representatives of the CMEA Secretariat, all hosted by PAP, INTERPRESS agency and Central Photographic Agency CAF.

The main issue of the conference was improvement of cooperation between agencies in featuring the substantially expanding information on the life of socialist countries. Discussed were also matters concerning development of techniques of collecting, processing and transmitting information by the agencies.

The participants accepted a protocol comprising conclusions from the debate.

The next conference is to be held in Budapest next year. Its host, Director General of Hungarian press agency MTI Sandor Burjan told PAP that "we live in the period of historic transformations in the socialist countries. Our duty is to adjust the agencies' methods of work to growing social requirements, as the condition of further democratization of our societies is free flow of information.

"In my opinion, our annual meetings do fulfil their role and contribute to improvement of the agencies' work in this respect. The Warsaw conference distinguished itself by its working character, and we, as hosts of the next meeting in Budapest will do our best to create conditions favourable for continuation and development of this principle," Burjan said.

On the same day Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met with chairmen of delegations that participated in the conference to brief his guests on the socio-political situation in this country, activities of the PUWP stemming from implementation of resolution of the party Central Committee's 8th plenum. Then, Rakowski answered questions.

IPU Approves Syrian Proposal on Uprising

JN2009064588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia—With representatives from 111 parliaments attending, the IPU's 80th conference held its first session in Sofia yesterday. The conference approved a proposal submitted by the Syrian parliamentary team headlined "The Popular Uprising in the Israeli-Occupied Arab Territories" by an overwhelming majority of votes totalling 659 in favor of the Syrian Arab proposal. Objecting to the proposal before voting was the U.S. delegation which defended the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and asked the other parliaments not to approve the listing of the Syrian Arab proposal on this subject.

During this session, great efforts were made by the U.S. delegation and a number of West European states' representatives to exclude the Syrian proposal by submitting other additional topics aimed at distracting attention from this proposal.

Meanwhile, Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov yesterday opened the IPU's 80th conference at the People's Cultural Palace in Sofia in the presence of all delegations, including the Syrian Arab parliamentary delegation under Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, People's Assembly speaker. President Zhivkov affirmed the need to render the conference a success for the sake of world peace and progress.

Balkan Ecological Conference Opens in Varna

AU2009174888 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Varna, September 20 (BTA)—The great variety of political, geographic, cultural and historical factors turn the Balkan Peninsula into a spot, reflecting all problems of the present-day world. Highly humane is the idea of the Balkan people to unite on a large-scale basis and preserve the cleanliness and beauty of nature, by trying to safeguard peace.

Over 100 prominent scholars-ecologists from Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia, as well as representatives of a number of international organizations have gathered in this country with similar thoughts and determination for actions in this respect. They were brought from the good will for cooperation, backed by the immense potentials of science.

It is impossible to solve the problems related to nature preservation without constructive and equal international cooperation said in his address Academician Blagovest Sendov, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The activities of man, which pollute or destroy nature know not state borders. Today, we are witnesses of such global impacts on nature as the tendency of heating, a result of the hothouses' effect from the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the expansion of the ozone hole over the South Pole.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' chairman spoke about the great responsibility of scholars for the future of mankind and of the collaboration between the individual sciences. He stressed that it is science alone which can forecast the long-term results from the use of the scientific achievements. It is only science which should tell not only what should, but also what shouldn't be done. The world scientific public, organized by the International Council of the Scientific Unions, fulfills a large programme for studying of the global changes in the geosphere and biosphere. The results from the Varna conference can become an important part of this programme.

The participants in the First Balkan Scientific Conference on Environment Preservation were greeted by Mr. Georgios Merikas [spelling of name as received], chairman of the Athens Academy of Sciences, as well as by representatives of UNESCO, of the UNEP and of the International Organization "Ecoforum of Peace".

The individual Balkan states had reports on common ecological problems. They were presented by Mr. Hekuran Mara, a scholar from Albania, by Mr. Mako Dakov, from Bulgaria, Mr. Pavlos Sakalaridis from Greece, Mr. Nicolae Botnariuc from Romania and Mr. Avgustin Lah from Yugoslavia. Scholars from all Balkan countries participated in the discussion on issues related to environment preservation.

The reports and discussions gave due attention to the efforts of the governments and the scientific public of the Balkan states to resolve the significant and diverse problems, related to the air, water and soil cleanliness. Nature pollution should and must be avoided, was the explicit demand. There should therefore be strict control and high sense of responsibility before the nations.

It was stressed that cooperation between the Balkan states in the sphere of ecology has the full support of the governments which, together with the peoples share the anxiety from the unsatisfactory condition of nature and do all within their power for its improvement. This year's Belgrade Meeting of the Balkan States' Foreign Affairs Ministers created real prerequisites for the further development of the Balkan dialogue on ecology and for integration.

The Varna ecology meeting is expected to give a new impetus to the efforts of the Balkan countries' scientific circles for an early and more efficient resolution of the numerous problems, concerning environment preservation and to contribute to the expansion and deepening of ecological cooperation.

Paper on Soviet View of International Relations

AU1709155888 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 17 Sep 88

["'The Interests of the Entire Mankind and the Speculations of the Soviet Social-Imperialists'—Article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 17 (ATA)—Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article by Ismail Lleshi which says among others:

Through numerous sophist arguments the revisionist ideologists and politicians try to substantiate that in the face of challenges of the time, of the nuclear holocaust and of ecologic catastrophe, that have questioned the existence of mankind, no class or people must put in the first plane its interests and aims. From this, one jumps at the conclusion that every class, country, and people must elaborate its line in the field of international relations, in respective strategy and tactics proceeding from the interests of preserving the human existence.

It is a fact that the problems deriving from the present world developments are numerous. But which are the real causes that have given rise to these problems? It is the capitalist system and the imperialist policy, it is the aggressive course of the two superpowers that have brought about all the evils and injustices the world suffers from at present.

But what's the road offered by Gorbachev to solve these problems, to avoid the dangers menacing mankind? He preaches the absolute priority of the interests of the whole mankind, the subjection of class and national interests to those of the entire mankind, the abandoning of the first for the sake of the latter.

Just like the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists too are trying to pose as bearers of the interests of the entire mankind, whereas the class interests of the proletariat and the national ones of the peoples are proclaimed as of second-hand importance, even dangerous in the present-day conditions of the existence of the menace of nuclear catastrophe. This reminds one of N. Khrushchev's notorious thesis to give up the just revolutionary and liberation struggle, under the pretext that every sparkle might explode the world fire.

Having in the foundations the idea of the community of the interests of the whole people, classes, and states, the viewpoint of the priority of the interests of the entire mankind over the class interests, present in a distorted way the present-day reality of the class relations on national and international scale. It constitutes another attempt of Soviet revisionism to negate such sharp questions of the present-day social life such as the great contradictions of our epoch, the class struggle and the revolution. The traditional opportunist line of class harmony, of conciliation between the exploited and the exploiters, between the oppressed peoples and their oppressors, comes to the fore. This means to maintain the status quo of the bourgeois and imperialist domination.

The influence that the problem of war and peace exerts in the contemporary international life, especially in the proportions the nuclear danger has assumed, cannot be ignored. If the contradiction between war and peace is treated as determinant of the entire international life, it means to distort the essence of the contemporary epoch, it means not to understand or to negate the real moving forces of the progressive development of the society. The scientific analysis of the present-day international developments proves that the class relations on the national and international scale, are characterized by clashes of profoundly opponent forces, by sharp antagonistic contradictions.

The revisionist viewpoint of attaching priority to the interests of the whole mankind, preaching the community of the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, of socialism and capitalism, of the peoples and their oppressors in the face of the dilemma of war or peace, conceals the real nature of imperialism as a source of wars and aggressions and devoids the proletariat and peoples of their ideals and of struggle for social liberation and national independence, for genuine progress and safeguard of peace.

The deafening clamour of the Gorbachev's revisionist propaganda on the joint efforts for the interests of the whole mankind, for the very existence of mankind, is not fortuitous. It aims to clothe Gorbachev's course in "democratic" and "humanitarian" colours, to hide its real counterrevolutionary course. This clamour aims to sabotage the revolutionary and liberation struggles, as means to pave the road to the expansionist policy of Soviet social-imperialism, but also as a tribute for agreements and compromises with the U.S.A. and imperialism in general, as a testimony "to good behaviour" and "loyalty" of Soviet social imperialism to it.

The sole road to avoid the dangers threatening today mankind is the road indicated by the objective laws of the development of the social life and the Marxist-Leninist theory, it is the road of the broad activity of all the peoples and progressive forces to expose and oppose resolutely the oppressive, expansionist, aggressive and warmongering strategy of imperialism, and particularly of the two superpowers, the article stresses in conclusion.

Tirana Journal on Supply Problems, Pricing

AU2209090788 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 8 Aug 88 p 17-27

[Robert Koli article: "Responding Better to Purchasing Power—A Direct Expression of the People's Increasing Prosperity"]

[Excerpts] The party's interest in increasing purchasing power and to match this purchasing power with essential goods and services has been embodied and set forth in

plans for the development of the economy and culture, whose aim is to achieve a correct harmony between current and long-term interests and between the interests of the individual and those of society as a whole. The fact that the purchasing power of the population has generally been matched and that it is mainly the portion allotted to accumulation that has been deposited in savings accounts, shows that problems in this area have generally been correctly solved, despite major natural difficulties and the shortfalls these have caused in some branches and sectors of the economy in recent years and despite the effects of the world crisis on our economy. The cash in the hands of the population, although there has at certain times been a certain sluggishness in its circulation, is stable and has kept its value, in contrast to what has happened in capitalist, bourgeois, and revisionist countries, where its value has been halved or reduced several times over.

Of course, despite achievements and positive trends in the movement of this indicator, total solutions have not always been found. There have been and remain shortcomings and problems in this field, especially in structural aspects of meeting the needs of the people and in matching purchasing power more closely to goods and services. The party has therefore instructed that there must be more intensive efforts to respond to the demands of the people for high quality and promptly accessible goods and services in both the towns and the countryside. [passage omitted]

The party has therefore instructed that matching purchasing power should be understood properly and planned in a correct and economic spirit, starting from from the most basic levels of the production process and the economy. The problems of absorbing cash and especially of supplying working people are both acute and of a political nature, and are closely tied with the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan. Particular attention must be devoted to these problems in those agricultural cooperatives where purchasing power is not completely matched, or where there are pronounced shortfalls. Therefore, relying on intimate knowledge of cooperativists' demands and the extent to which these are met from their personal plots, measures must be taken to plan for and put on sale those products that meet their genuine and necessary needs. For example, the peasantry now have an urgent need for building materials, such as bricks, tiles, plaster, and so forth. It is a matter of creating conditions for working people in both the towns and the countryside, not only to receive more income, but to be able to dispose of this income according to their needs and at the appropriate time, ensuring them not only small consumer goods, in which field the opportunities exceed the level to which they are exploited many times over, but also other, more substantial products of value.

When one looks at the problem from this angle, awareness of consumers' needs assumes a special importance. This is a very great problem that cannot be solved without research and analysis. We stress this, not only because the work that should be done is not being carried out, but because mistaken ideas and procedures exist here. There are many cadres who connect low retail turnover with shortages of refrigerators, televisions, washing machines, wallpaper, or other articles of this kind that bulk large in retail plans. Such thinking, and still more such excuses to justify the shortcomings noticeable today in supplying the people and absorbing the cash that is in working people's hands, is damaging and has harmful consequences both for the consumer and the state.

Of course, our consumers need and demand televisions and washing machines, refrigerators and wallpaper. This is a sign of higher living standards. But can the problems of today, and especially those of tomorrow, in the turnover of cash and goods be solved with these goods alone? Still more, can we claim that we have researched and taken note of everything that our people require? Of course not. Retail, planning, and financial bodies—and why not producers also—must therefore take this matter more firmly in hand, eliminating as far as possible unwelcome tendencies and phenomena at the planning stage. The study of family budgets must play a more important role in this process. This research, on which the Ministry of Finances has been working for some time, will first of all enable us to discover how our working people spend their incomes, and what their new demands are. But if this research is to be complete, the study must be programmed and coordinated with the Ministry of Trade and the State Planning Commission, and must also make extensive use of the information technology network in obtaining data. [passage omitted]

It is well known that matching purchasing power is highly dependent on the variety and quality of goods put on the market. The constant development of production, and especially the introduction to the market of new sources of raw materials, have created opportunities to offer our people a greater range of goods. Now, even though some difficulties in securing goods are encountered, our working masses consume more material and spiritual goods than 15 or 20 years ago. There have been great changes, especially in the countryside.

Nevertheless, there is still great scope for increasing the range and improving the quality of goods. There are cases where even such goods and materials as certain glass and ceramic products, and certain products of agriculture and the food industry, are absent from the market. There are also shortcomings in the quality control of some goods that are put on sale. This is not because of a shortage of primary or other materials, because we lack the technology to meet standards of quality or because we do not provide sufficient incentives for good work, as some managers and specialists say, but, first of all, it is because production is not properly organized and managed; because norm-fulfillment is pursued at the expense of quality, and technological procedures are therefore not followed properly;

and because the retail, financial, and specialized bodies do not properly control and influence this labor. In the cases of some goods, it is evident that producers put pressure on retailers, instead of the other way round. Meanwhile, financial bodies and the bank still do not play their proper role of control through the lek and of demanding and maintaining responsibility for the enforcement of the laws.

There are many problems in meeting the people's needs for services, in all the sectors and institutions involved. In 1987, essential services accounted for only 4.5 percent of purchasing power, compared with 4.7 percent in 1980—and this at a time when the needs of the people, in the case of most of these services, are not satisfied either as regards quantity or quality, thus leaving room for people to meet their needs in private ways. This is as much an ideological and political problem as an economic one, but one that demands urgent solution.

The party demands that the first measure, and one of the most important, must be to ensure that communal service units perform their work to quality standards, as their customers demand. Communal enterprises, provided with the necessary equipment and with many specialists, managing cadres, supervisors and inspectors, now have every opportunity of achieving the turning point in the quality of essential services that the party demands. It is important for the basic organizations and instruments of the party in these enterprises to firmly take in hand the problems that have arisen and thoroughly review them. The expansion of communal services in the countryside demands particular attention. At present, communal services in the countryside are carried out by a small number of people, mainly in the center of the cooperative, and are almost entirely absent from some villages. Under these conditions, the problem of communal services in the countryside presents itself not only as an important way of responding to purchasing power, but a way of further developing the cooperativist order, by usefully employing a large number of people. [passage omitted]

Our party has never considered increasing the cash incomes of the population in isolation from its care and concern to see that this income is real and guaranteed. To ensure this, in accordance with the teaching and line of the party, a range of measures of a political and economic character have been taken and enforced at every stage of the country's development. In this context, imposing a correct proportion between subdivisions of social production—between the manufacture of equipment for production and the production of consumer goods, between the productive and nonproductive sectors, between accumulation and consumption, and so forth—have been important spheres for the work of the party and of state and economic bodies. While giving priority to the development of branches that manufacture equipment for production, significant financial and foreign currency resources have been and are being spent on developing branches that produce consumer goods, especially agriculture, light industry, and food processing. Measures have also been taken to ensure a correct balance between the productive and nonproductive spheres, according to which material production has had and will have priority. It is precisely because branches of the economy and the nonproductive sectors have been developed in coordination which each other that fast socioeconomic development has been ensured.

But, in practice, there have also been some cases of distortions, which, in one way or another, have led to failures to properly meet the people's needs, a failure to respond to purchasing power, and to a slackening in the circulation of cash. In recent years, a kind of relative slackening of pace in some branches of consumer goods production has been noticed, in comparison with the rate of manufacture of production equipment. This means, in consequence, that cash incomes earned in sectors where productive equipment is manufactured are not matched by the production of consumer goods, thus increasing the quantity of cash in circulation, and reducing somewhat the speed with which it moves. Similarly, there have been cases in some districts where planned targets in increasing production have not been fully met, while expenditure in the nonproductive sector has been carried out according to the plan or in some cases even in excess of it. The party has therefore directed that there should be more intensive work in developing the production of consumer goods, through ensuring more raw and other materials, and continually improving production technology. The financial and foreign currency resources for such production can and must be found through more efficient planning and tighter control of the development of branches manufacturing equipment for production and of consumer goods production. Similarly, strict control must be exercised over expenditure in the nonproductive sphere. [passage omitted]

Economic levers and financial mechanisms as a whole exert a direct influence over creating the working masses' purchasing power and over a controlled response to it. In this context, the lever of prices occupies a central position. In accordance with the party's Marxist-Leninist policy for the country's economic and social development, the price lever is used to stimulate increased production, to tighten the savings regimen, and to gradually increase the masses' prosperity, always more surely guaranteeing the purchasing power of cash. It is a positive sign that all this has been achieved without raising prices; on the contrary, where conditions have permitted it, prices have been reduced.

But it would be a mistake for us to imagine that the price lever has always been used in the best possible way, and that the purchasing power that has been created has always been properly controlled by prices. Experience shows that in some cases, particularly in agriculture, prices have not aroused sufficient interest in increasing the production of certain items, and in producing goods of quality with a high rate of return; this, in various ways, has had a negative effect on purchasing power and the circulation of cash.

In carrying out the instructions given by the party, there have been some improvements in the prices paid for the delivery of agricultural and animal products. There is nevertheless room for more improvements, of course keeping well in mind the demands of the objective economic demands of socialism as a whole. Thus, in carrying out the instructions of the Ninth AWP Congress, the expansion of competences in the spheres of the organization and management of agricultural production and the improvements that have been and will be made in relations between the cooperatives and the state demand a more economics-oriented use of the price lever, especially in order to attract more surpluses onto the market. Such a measure would not only stimulate the interest of the cooperatives to boost production and deliveries to the state, but would also expand money-goods exchanges in accordance with the need to match the purchasing power that has been created.

The pricing policy followed by the party has been and remains correct and farsighted. It has enabled the most necessary needs of the working masses to be fulfilled in a dialectical manner, under specific conditions, and has ensured expanded socialist reproduction. The criteria by which prices have been decided in our country have been and remain correct. But this does not mean that individual prices for all kinds of goods have been determined to the highest degree of perfection, especially when some of them were decided some decades ago under developmental conditions quite different from those of today. Analyses and research show that some prices, especially those for some food products, do not express the real value of their use. Some of them can therefore be reconsidered, of course without affecting articles of wide consumption. The experience gained in recent years must be built upon, and issues viewed and considered dynamically.

As the classics of Marxism-Leninism have pointed out, socialism, for the most various reasons, cannot mean absolute equality of living standards among the strata of the population. Under these circumstances, society and the state, while taking care to fulfill the vital material and spiritual needs of all the working people, cannot forget that the incomes of certain categories of worker must be attracted into the tills of the bank through some stylishly produced, designed, and packaged goods, and with certain services of higher quality, involving price differentials. Putting quality goods on the market with higher prices and rates of return, and performing quality services at higher tariffs, without affecting calculated and planned consumption, would not only bring improvements in the movement of money, but would also satisfy many demands and wishes expressed continually and over a long period by the working masses for a variety of goods at different prices, according to quality, degree of processing, packaging, and so forth. At the same time, setting a higher rate of return for these goods and services in comparison with ordinary goods will directly help a better redistribution of incomes among different categories of the population, calling for greater financial commitments on the part of those people with higher incomes. [passage omitted]

Ramiz Alia Book On Enver Hoxha Published

AU2109191688 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia's book entitled Our Enver came off the presses recently and is now on sale. The book is devoted to the life and immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Its publication is an important event in the party's ideological and political life and the country's cultural development, as well as a nice gift for all our people.

With warmth, respect, affection, admiration, and profound gratitude, Comrade Ramiz Alia conveys his sentiments and his indelible impressions about our Enver. Through the pages of the book we see Enver Hoxha as a great leader who carried out an extremely intensive political and social activity, who has left us a brilliant and multi-faceted theoretical work. We see him as a teacher, comrade, and irreplaceable friend of the author, who had direct and close working and social connections with Comrade Enver during the war, and particularly in the postwar period, and was one of his close collaborators.

With historical veracity and a clear and attractive language, the author depicts in the pages of the book the numerous qualities and multi-faceted values of Comrade Enver's political figure, his most characteristic traits. He also determines scientifically the historic place and role of this distinguished man of revolutionary thinking and action, as the party's founder and the leader of the revolution, as the leader of the Antifascist National Liberation War, as the architect of the new Albania, as a close friend and mentor of the young generation, as the conceptual creator of and fighter for the socialist school and culture and their constant revolutionization, as an ardent patriot and active internationalist, as the architect of the socialist construction and of the people's authority, as a man who has achieved immortality and who will live forever in the minds and hearts of all Albanians.

The book describes with powerful emotions, but also with a lofty optimistic spirit, the painful moments of the sorrowful days in April 1985. The book describes magnificently those rare virtues manifested by our people, young and old, during those days of separation with the unforgettable leader, the unbreakable will of the people to close ranks even more strongly around the party, to apply its teachings at all times, to march resolutely and loyally on Enver's road, to keep high the banner of the struggle for freedom and socialism, and to continually further his immortal work.

The book Our Enver, devoted to Comrade Enver Hoxha's brilliant figure, is a great homage paid to him on the 80th anniversary of his birth.

Bulgarian Olympic Delegation Admits Drug Use

AU2209092788 Sofia BTA in English 0740 GMT 21 Sep 88

["Bulgarian Olympic Delegation's Declaration"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Seoul, September 22 (BTA Corr.)—Today the Bulgarian Olympic delegation circulated the following declaration:

"Declaration of the Bulgarian Olympic Delegation in Connection with the Case with Weightlifter Mitko Grublev.

The Bulgarian Olympic Delegation studied the announcement made by the Medical Commission with the International Olympic Committee stating that the Bulgarian weightlifter Mitko Gublev has used prohibited diuretic drugs in order to lose weight and fit into his weightliftling category.

The leadership of the Bulgarian Olympic Delegation profoundly disapproves of his action which is in contradiction with the Olympic principles and ideals. A decision for Mitko Grublev's dismissal from the Olympic team and sending him back to Bulgaria at the earliest opportunity was made.

Italy's Andreotti Continues Visit

Dines With Mladenov

AU2109145388 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA)—"The visit of Mr. Giulio Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister in Bulgaria will give an impetus to bilateral relations and will contribute to strengthening of friendship between the two peoples, it will consolidate the mutual efforts for a constructive dialogue to the interest of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world", Mr. Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria said today.

At the official lunch in the honour of the foreign affairs minister of Italy, who is a second day in this country, Minister Petur Mladenov also said that there are favourable prospects for purposeful, mutually beneficial activities in a number of branches, and that restructuring which is presently taking place in Bulgaria provides better prerequisites in this respect. He indicated that there should not be reasons which are to hamper consultations between the two countries' foreign affairs ministries.

Minister Mladenov spoke of the positive trends in international life, of the increase of political realism and of the will for wise compromises in the solution of the pivotal issue for the survival of mankind.

The leader of the Bulgarian diplomatic corps hailed the Soviet-American I.N.F. Treaty and esteemed it a beginning and incentive for the achievement of ever more significant agreements along the way of scrapping all mass destruction weapons.

Mr. Petur Mladenov spoke about the successful completion of the Vienna meeting with new concrete and significant results.

The Bulgarian foreign minister considered the situation in the Balkans and this country's Balkan policy. He stressed that the peoples in the region can and must live as good neighbours: In peace and understanding.

Mr. Petur Mladenov gave a positive evaluation of the Belgrade meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign affairs ministers and spoke of follow-up meetings, which would accelerate the processes of cooperation.

In response Mr. Giulio Andreotti confirmed that the Italian Government stands for the further inprovement and deepening of Italian-Bulgarian cooperation. He expressed his conviction that the present talks will render dynamics to bilateral relations and that these relations will restore their "former glory" in the spirit of the common consolidation of Italy's relations with the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Minister Andreotti noted the interest raised in Italy by the efforts of the Bulgarian Government to increase the country's economic potential and to improve the people living standards, and strengthen Bulgaria's position on the international arena, as well as to expand cooperation with other countries.

The guest spoke of the positive changes in the international relations and expressed his belief that the key issues of nowadays can only be solved through negotiations and cooperation.

The guest gave a high assessment of Soviet-Union-U.S.A contribution to the easing of the international climate. He said that the Soviet-American I.N.F. Treaty for medium and shorter range missiles is a prerequisite for further agreements in the field of disarmament.

Mr. Andreotti highly esteemed the establishment of official relations between E.C. and C.M.E.A. and said that this contributes to a more stable situation in Europe.

The Italian minister spoke about the successful completion of the Vienna meeting.

Official Talks Open

AU2109145588 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (bta)—Official talks were held today between Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr. Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, who is visiting this country.

The two sides made a thorough review of the situation in Europe and in the world and stressed the importance of the Soviet-American dialogue and especially the advance that has been achieved in the sphere of disarmament and international climate healing. As exceptionally important steps the two sides assessed the agreements for elimination of the medium and short range missiles, as well as on the questions of control. Special attention was paid to the Vienna meeting which lays the foundations of durable peace and cooperation in the old continent. It was stressed that the Bulgarian and the Italian delegations at this meeting are led by the same aims, that they maintain good cooperation, that the two countries give their contribution to the strengthening of trust and understanding between the East and the West. As an especially positive fact the two sides assessed the establishing of official relations between the CMEA and the EEC. The readiness of Bulgaria and Italy to contribute to the deepening of the mutually advantageous cooperation was reiterated.

The Italian foreign minister assessed highly Bulgaria's achievements in the sphere of economy, science and technology and especially in the sphere of computing. He said that on this base Bulgaria is a promising partner for the West in the sphere of most modern updating programmes.

The situation in some of the world's hot beds of tension was also viewed. Conviction was expressed that roads for regulation of the crisis situations are opening which to a great extent is due to the dynamic course of the Soviet leadership headed by Mr. Mikhail Gorbchev. The importance of the new approaches in the international relations was noted which is due to the restructuring, to the new political thinking, their role for overcoming of Europe's division, for the construction of the common European house was also noted.

The two sides stressed the rationality of the proposals for conventional disarmament in Europe on the basis of mutual granting of information, comparison of forces and elimination of disbalances and asymmetreies through lessening of armies and armaments.

The two ministers gave positive assessment to the development of the bilateral relations. Conviction was expressed that the difficulties created by certain forces are already past and that this will not be repeated. On the Bulgarian side it was proposed to start bilateral consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs on problems of interest to the two countries: global, regional, economic, political, etc. The two sides stressed the advantage of the broadening of the contacts between the parliaments, parties and cultural institutes of the two countries.

As far as trade is concerned, the two sides stressed the need of control over the debalance in it so that it cannot become an obstacle to the mutually advantageous development of the cooperation. The need of new forms in the economic cooperation was stressed: joint ventures on third markets, establishing of joint enterprises, etc. Positive effect in this direction have the legislative measures undertaken in Bulgaria for improvement of the economic system. Conviction was expressed that the economic partnership requires equal right approach to the problems, elimination of any discrimination and denial of preliminary conditions.

Other questions were also discussed, struggle against terrorism and illegal trafficking of drugs included.

The two sides ascertained that the situation in the world is improving, that gradually a new foreign policy philosophy of peace and security consolidates itself. It was stressed that the efforts in the sphere of disarmament should continue, that they must be oriented toward the strategic offensive weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear tests halting and reduction of conventional weapons.

The advantage of juxtaposing of the military concepts and doctrines was emphasised with a view to strengthen their defensive character and exclude the possibility of attack.

Bulgaria's foreign minister assured his Italian colleague that the socialist countries will come out with a constructive programme at the forthcoming talks for reduction of armies and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Ural, as well as on the whole spectre of questions of security and cooperation.

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Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Giulio Andreotti signed an agreement for avoidance of double taxation and for prevention of taxation deviations.

Awarded Honorary Degree

AU2209100988 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA)—Yesterday at a ceremony held in the oldest institution of higher education in Bulgaria, Dr. Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, was conferred the title of Jurisprudence Honorary Doctor. In his speech he dwelt on the subject of jurisprudence and peace and on the spiritual intercourse among the peoples in Europe. The Italian guest

pointed out the fruitful relations between the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia and Italian institutes of higher education established as early as at the beginning of the century.

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Last night a Bulgaro-Italian exhibition show was opened here. The Committee of Culture, "The Francesco Paolo Marketti" [spelling of name as received] Foundation and the Union of the Bulgarian Artists are the initiators of this event, which is the first of its kind. Paintings, sculptures and black and white drawings are on display at the exhibition.

Mr. Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, and Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education, attended the opening of the exhibition.

Lao Leader Phomvihan Arrives 21 September
AU2109175888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly and working visit on 21 September.

At Sofia Airport the guest was greeted by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Dimitur Stanishev, and other officials.

Zhivkov Receives Tunisian Official
AU2209083688 Sofia BTA in English 1946 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA)—Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, today received Mr. Rachid Sfar, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Tunisia.

The guest delivered to Mr. Todor Zhivkov a personal message from Mr. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of Tunisia.

They discussed the activization of the cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Atanasov Receives CEMA Secretary Sychev
AU2109164788 Sofia BTA in English 1613 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA)—Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (CMEA). Matters related to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 43rd and the 44th sessions of the CMEA, aimed at restructuring its activity, and some problems, connected with the cooperation between the member-countries, were discussed.

BCP Control Commission Reviews Sanctions
AU2109184788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 88 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO'S own report: "Not Man, But His Deeds Are Subject to Punishment"]

[Text] The Bureau of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission, at its meeting on 19 September 1988, reviewed several petitions by Communists who had been subjected to party sanctions in the past.

The membership of the following BCP members has been restored: Vicho Ganev Gochev from Chirpan, Nasto Khristov Nastev from Sofia, and Khrisula Ioannu Koleva from Burgas.

The "reprimand" punishment in the cases of Doncho Todroov Kostov and Denish Metodiev Nakov from Sofia was rescinded because it fulfilled its positive effect. The aforementioned individuals had been punished because in their official capacity they had submitted inflated payrolls and budgets for approval for the purpose of implementing savings, and because they had allowed undeserved premiums to be paid to employees.

The expulsion of Aleksandur Ivanov Kitanov from Sofia and of Angel Angelov Kunev, working in Kozloduy, has been confirmed because they committed considerable violations of party and working discipline and encroached upon the principles of socialist morality.

The objection of the BCP primary organization of the Malashovtsi automobile enterprise against the decision of the Sofia City BCP Control Auditing Commission to restore the party membership of Elena Miteva Madzhunkova, former employee of the automobile enterprise, was approved. The "reprimand" for violating the norms of communist morality and for an unethical attitude in her relations with her superiors and colleagues, acts which do not justify the most severe punishment, was confirmed in the case of Elena Miteva Madzhunkova.

TRUD To Be Reorganized Along Western Lines
AU2109114288 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Sep 88 p 11

[M. Koester-Hetzendorf report: "Without Safety Net and False Bottom; A Sofia Newspaper Dares to Make a Quality Leap"]

[Text] Sofia—The Bulgarian trade union paper TRUD intends to make a great leap in quality without a safety net or false bottom. The paper has just been granted self-administration and self-financing by a Politburo

resolution, and now the paper's chiefs are already working on a radical reform. "There are eight dailies in Sofia, and those are all similar in looks and contents," Chief Editor Lyuben Genov says in a talk with DIE PRESSE. According to Genov, about one-third of the contents of a paper is used for party and official government information. In Genov's view, three papers—the party newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the Government paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT, and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, the paper of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union—are absolutely enough to meet the demand for official information.

Genov is happy "that we have a certain competition in the form of the Soviet media" and adds: "We want to become more interesting." The goal is a lofty one, because the completely new face of TRUD is to be shaped following the example of internationally renowned economic magazines, such as THE ECONOMIST, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, and BUSINESS WEEK. "I have just returned from Greece and brought an entire suitcase full of foreign papers home," Genov explains. In regard to information, Bulgaria is still isolated from the West. "It is difficult to get papers from the noncommunist part of the world; mostly they are available only in large hotels and only for hard currencies.

Of course, self-financing also entails problems. The prices for paper and printing have risen. Advertisements have to be "roped in." This is not easy, because not too long ago advertising was considered a capitalist evil. Cutbacks in personnel are also in the offing.

Competitive pressure within Bulgaria is no criterion for the paper's reform. With a circulation of 300,000 copies, TRUD ranks second, immediately after the party paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Therefore, Genov also stresses that the project is a sort of journalists' emancipation from patronage by the state and the party, which has become possible because of the Politburo resolution on the restructuring of the media. There is, however, no press law, and the resolution underlines the "leading role" of the party.

Genov confirms that such a law could protect journalists against the "administrative pressure of the institutions" and could prevent someone who "writes the truth from being persecuted, fired, or attacked." Only this spring, the removal of critical journalists from their posts caused quite a stir in Sofia.

Genov says that, nevertheless, serious reporters are not without any clout at present. He gives an example: "An enterprise threatened us because we had strongly accused it of mismanagement. We promised to print a written complaint and said we would publish a commentary at the same time. The enterprise meekly withdrew its complaint."

Editorial on Management in Economic Sector

AU2109162188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 88 pp 1,2

[Editorial: "The Manager—A Figure of Basic Importance With a Responsible Mission"]

[Text] **Our society is unswervingly advancing toward its chosen goal, expressed in the July concept of the BCP—to achieve the construction of Bulgaria as a highly developed and civilized socialist state. It is a concept of revolutionary changes both at the base and in the superstructure of our whole society. It provides a convincing answer to the question of which path to take in implementing the strategic line of qualitatively new growth that was adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, that is, the path of revolutionary restructuring, a path of radical change in building a new model of socialism in our country that is in accordance with the contemporary domestic and international realities.**

These changes, which affect all structures of society and all strata of the population, are already in process.

Restructuring is a highly topical issue on the agenda of our economic, social, and intellectual development.

The building of socialism, which is in a process of dynamic development toward more progressive, new forms and which places his majesty the individual at the center of all things, is at the focus of all our activities. Socialism is now free of all outdated, routine cliches and elements that obstruct development. Socialism is increasingly revealing its advantages in the material, social, and intellectual spheres.

It is by no means accidental that the practical implementation of the principles and ideas of the July concept began with economic restructuring. The reason for this is that it is only on the basis of economic restructuring that we can achieve the following strategic goals mapped out for the future:

—a qualitatively new level of productive forces on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, new positions in the international division of labor and hence—preconditions for a high living standard and for satisfying the individual's material, social, and intellectual needs;

—a new expansion of the individual's vital strength and creative forces;

—the development of self-management in an atmosphere of steadily expanding democracy, under whose conditions the working people are becoming a driving force in the innovative processes of all our society.

The main feature of this new type of socialist democracy is that it should be implemented wherever people live and work, a fact that requires self-managing social communities to play their part in the production field, in the scientific sector, and in all spheres of social life.

Without the participation of millions of people democracy is inconceivable. The secret of its vital strength and assertive power lies in the need to invest unlimited power in the labor collectives and territorial communities on the basis of the functions, rights, and responsibilities that these collectives assume as managers of socialist property. This process will be carried out in the industrial, agricultural, and intellectual spheres.

We can already see the first results. Nevertheless, we are facing numerous difficulties, mainly because at the present stage we do not have a sufficiently reliable system of economic regulators and norms.

That is why there is considerable opposition to restructuring the economic sector. In certain places the situation has even reached extreme proportions—people either continue along the old, well-trodden paths, which can at best only result in stagnation, or neglect the objective need for leadership and management in all processes in accordance with the rights, responsibilities, and duties under the conditions of the new division of power at various levels of self-management.

Under these conditions there is a fast-increasing need to observe the principle of democratic centralism in accordance with the new requirements. Self-management can only be consolidated on this basis.

This is because the individual, through self-management, is being led to an economic and social position that is fundamentally new, and which means that man should:

—achieve self-fulfillment not merely for its own sake, but by exercising his rights, obligations, and responsibilities in his role as manager of the property entrusted to him in his workshop, plant, farm, or laboratory;
—not earn wages merely for their own sake, but deserve them on the basis of his actual contribution;
—not develop his interests merely for their own sake; his interests should serve as a basis for realizing the interests of the collective and of society as a whole.

Each individual in his own collective today is entitled to and responsible for his contribution to the following tasks, in accordance with his abilities, knowledge, and experience:

—developing and adopting the plan for the scientific-technical and socioeconomic development of the relevant enterprise, trust, or municipality and so forth;
—resolving the problems of labor productivity, cadre training, efficiency, and production quality;
—distributing the assets, providing the necessary resources, and ensuring the methods for using them.

Nevertheless, the main responsibility rests with the manager. Without underestimating the role of the managements in trusts, associations, state organs, and other units, this applies in particular to the managers of plants, institutes, and agricultural enterprises.

Restructuring, including democratization, requires man to be the focus of all attention, but this is impossible without enhancing the role of the leader and manager.

This is because the manager **is responsible for the organization that has been entrusted to him not only by those who have elected him, but by the party and state. He is responsible for the fate of his plant under the conditions of restructuring, and hence also for the entire collective.**

It is the manager's job to apply the results of the collective mind, not only in coping with current production and other tasks. The manager plays the main role in organizing the restructuring and modernization of production, its technological and structural innovation, and ensuring profitability on the market. All this, in turn, requires management to be promoted to a qualitatively new level, applying the most progressive methods and approaches to adopting and implementing managerial decisions, in accordance with production technologies. Hence, the need to consolidate the role and assert the managerial rights of the deputy managers responsible for technological, production, and economic matters.

All of this can only be implemented under conditions of strict order and great discipline, and on the basis of the one-man command principle.

Unfortunately, many people in the higher levels of the administrative hierarchy, but even in some labor collectives, under the benevolent guise of the struggle for democracy, are violating or creating favorable conditions for the violation of order, discipline, and honesty. These people most frequently take advantage of the understandable difficulties currently caused by the total or partial lack of economic mechanisms at the present stage of development. We should clearly understand that in the development of revolutionary processes, such difficulties are inevitable, and that they are not an insurmountable barrier to be confronted passively. We should search for new solutions and adopt new steps by boldly assuming personal responsibility and the necesary risks.

The struggle against bureaucracy should be merciless. This does not at all mean, however, that the struggle should be waged against the leading cadres, or that their rights should be neglected and their authority undermined.

Enhancing the leader's role and strengthening the authority of the manager of commodity-producing enterprises in the management and comprehensive leadership of complicated production processes should be regarded as a matter of principle. This is an absolutely essential condition for asserting the principles of leadership and management that stem from the decisions of the 1987 July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and of the BCP National Conference.

We must openly admit that many plant managers and also a great number of chairmen of economic trusts are working under conditions that prevent them from implementing their basic functions of leadership that stem from the principles of self-management.

Strange as it may sound, it is a fact that the manager's situation is sometimes absurd:

—he must take into consideration the requirements and tasks assigned to him within the system of the economic trusts, associations, and state organs;

—he must account for and implement the decisions of basic party organizations and municipal and oblast party and state organs;

—he is responsible to the trade unions and legal organs for fining or dismissing idlers, and for refusing to grant bonuses to those employees who have never contributed anything to the development of the enterprise and have done nothing to improve economic efficiency;

—an infinite number of authorized and unauthorized institutions, leaders, and functionaries at various levels are constantly interfering with the manager's work, patronizing him, giving him advice, and demanding his services.

In the final analysis the manager does not have time to organize the work of his immediate assistants, analyze the economic situation of his enterprise, forecast the long-term economic situation, and search for breakthroughs in technological innovation and marketing.

Any attitudes of petty condescension, wanton interference, and high-handedness in respect to the work of managers and other leaders of self-managing organizations, which can only damage the enterprise and labor collective concerned, as well as our society, should be totally eliminated.

Yes, it is true that managers are elected by the collectives, and this is a new step forward in the expansion and intensification of our socialist democracy. The forthcoming elections for leading organs, including managers of self-managing economic organizations, will be a new test of the maturity of our workers' class and each labor collective—a yardstick of the standards of the party and trade union organizations. For this reason, regardless of the experience we have gained to date, it is appropriate to recall some shortcomings in our former elections—when candidates for managers were rejected only because they enforced strict discipline and required selfless devotion in the work for higher production quality.

The selection of candidates should be based on a thorough and comprehensive analysis of their qualifications, professional training, competence, and ability to deal with people. Above all, it should be based on their skill in assessing and coping with problems in an innovative manner. **Today, more than ever, it is necessary to elect leaders who honestly defend the positions of the party's July concept and are ready to take risks and assume personal responsibility for the defense and promotion of this line of policy.**

Leaders and managers who promote new technologies and new management approaches, who passionately and consistently subject their behavior to the new economic criteria of market requirements in accordance with today's production requirements should be firmly supported. **Discipline—both in the technological and labor spheres, as well as in the financial sector—discipline in all aspects—is an essential requirement. Without such discipline it is impossible to accelerate economic restructuring, to make it more competitive and profitable.** It is no longer acceptable that lack of discipline and responsibility, negligence, poor professional training, and ignorance should damage the quality of entire lines of production, cause wastage of materials, energy, and labor efforts, and undermine our prestige.

The manager acts on behalf of the collective and leads the collective. Each of his actions, aimed at a correct goal, should be supported, and those managers who take risks for the sake of innovation deserve understanding. In this matter, that is, in the manager's struggle for order, discipline, and responsibility, he deserves the support of the collective, Communists, and party organizations.

Economic councils will be increasingly consolidated as collective organs of self-management. However, they should assist the manager, the first leader, in every way in his activities and their actions should not create obstacles to the implementation of his responsible mission. In this respect Bulgarian trade unions and other competent organs should re-evaluate some of their own postulates and decisions which still exist under the conditions of self-management, but which are already outdated.

It is obvious that there are a number of matters that such organs ought to review in order to free the normative documents of everything that ties the manager's "hands and feet" and everything, that, under the new conditions, weakens discipline, violates order, and leads to signs of irresponsibility. The party organizations as well should completely review their work.

No party, state, or trade union organ is entitled to defend those who violate production discipline—such defense is unworthy and immoral in relation to society, and in relation to the goals we are pursuing.

Under these conditions, in which the role of the manager in enterprises, trusts, and other spheres of life is enhanced, when we demand that he should lead the implementation of restructuring, when we require the new type of manager to be protected against the attempts of bureaucracy and administrative-command methods, the manager himself is expected to display new qualities, a broad outlook, a sense of responsibility, and scientific strictness in making and defending his decisions. For this reason he should be surrounded by an intellectual staff able to cope with solving new problems and tasks. The manager himself, however, should be authorized to select his staff.

In addition, particular care should be devoted everywhere to training the necessary cadre reserves, and ensuring continuity and renewal of management and intellectual personnel in enterprises and other organizations. For this purpose reserve cadres must be given training in which they acquire modern management skills, a high degree of competence, and practical experience. In view of this, they should participate in practical management and be involved in the work of intellectual personnel, as well as take part in the elaboration and organization of the implementation of decisions.

At the same time the manager should be given greater stability and security. This should be the basic principle in asserting the manager's status.

The current practice of the election of managers by labor collectives is correct, but it does not provide any guarantee that the opinion of a minority will not prevail during the next election and that this will not prevent a capable, loyal, and most reliable manager from being confirmed in his post. All this openly, or covertly, undermines the self-confidence and prestige of the enterprise manager.

This is the reason why it would be much more expedient, at the present stage, to have managers elected by the labor collectives, while simultaneously providing a procedure for confirming them in their posts on a legal basis. Obviously, in preparing the new documents for restructuring the legal system, the courts of justice, and the prosecuting organs, we should devote special attention to these points. It is now necessary for the legislative organs to have their say on these issues.

The requirements in respect to the place and role of leaders and managers in the material production sphere and the principles that should govern each of their actions, also apply to leaders in all other spheres of our sociopolitical life. Under the conditions of revolutionary restructuring, when the processes of democratization are being intensified and self-management is being consolidated, duties and responsibilities as well as extensive rights should be clearly distinguished. The manager is becoming the chief holder of lofty duties and responsibilities. However, he should also be granted equal rights so that he may become the basic driving force in carrying out the will of the collective!

Husak Asian Trip Opens 'Prospects,' 'Horizons'
AU1609180888 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Sep 88 p 7

[Arnost Bak commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "New Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Text] A few days ago, during his official friendly visit to the PRC and DPRK, CSSR President Gustav Husak met with the top representatives of party and state agencies in these fraternal socialist countries for talks.

During his talks in Beijing it was stressed that the visits paid by Zhao Ziyang to the CSSR and by Milos Jakes to the PRC have led to a full normalization of party-political relations; and that Comrade Husak's present negotiations have confirmed the full normalization also in state-political relations. In other words (as was also stressed by the Chinese comrades), the two countries are cooperating in a normal, friendly, and comradely way. The possibilities for developing this cooperation are practically unlimited in every sphere. This is particularly true of economic cooperation, which both sides are interested in intensifying. This is extremely significant for us, especially if we consider the (literally immense) Chinese market and the rapid upsurge of the PRC's industrial production. We must realize that the current CSSR-PRC foreign trade exchange of commodities (above all of the traditional exports of Czechoslovak machinery, machinery equipment, and turnkey projects) has attained optimum standards. This is why the Chinese side is beginning to direct our interest toward expanding the production cooperation within the framework of direct interenterprise contacts, and even toward the possibility of Czechoslovak partners' special-purpose investments in the industrial complexes which are currently being built in China's northwestern regions. These could be recouped by deliveries of products made in these enterprises to the CSSR. This offer is advantageous for both sides and, from the viewpoint of long-term prospects, it represents the obviously inevitable form of cooperation on the basis of the needs of socialist international economic integration. It also opens new horizons for Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation.

A friendly exchange of views on the situation in the international communist and workers movement also took place during the Beijing talks. This movement, it was stressed, must make constant use of the entire historical experience acquired in the revolutionary struggles, and learn both from successes and from past mistakes. In this context the Chinese comrades also mentioned Mao Zedong. It was stated that his name cannot be erased from the party's history. Many of the party's successes and victorious battles in the period 1921-56 are closely connected with him. It has been said time and again that during his last 20 years he had made a number of mistakes, the greatest of which was the ultra-left-wing deviation which had finally led to the so-called Cultural Revolution. That is why the PRC has identified itself with the view that two-thirds of Mao's life can be evaluated positively and one-third negatively. The talks dwelled very extensively on the experience acquired in political-economic reforms and on restructuring, which should lead (inter alia) to the intensification of socialist international economic integration. Many specific aspects of the development of economic relations in this direction will be discussed this fall in Prague by the PRC delegations to the CSSR.

President Gustav Husak's official friendly visit to the DPRK also took place in the interests of consolidating peace and socialism. During their comradely and businesslike deliberations, the two sides stressed the significance of conclusions drawn after the recent visit of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the DPRK, during which was discussed the basic foundations of fraternal relations and the international situation. With the intentions of these deliberations, and from the viewpoint of the further development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and DPRK by Comrade Presidents Kim Il-song and Gustav Husak in Pyongyang was a significant event. The treaty, which emphasizes the developing friendship, cooperation, and unity of the two countries on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is in a way the culmination of the long period of our relations to date. Also, (as Comrade Husak said), it opens new prospects for cooperation between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples. It additionally determines the basic direction of the further development of our relations up to the 21st century. The talks particularly emphasized the need to better and more comprehensively use opportunities for expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and also cooperation in education and culture and on the enterprise level. But the main emphasis lay on discussing economic cooperation, in which both sides see great and mutually advantageous opportunities and prospects. These were specified (inter alia) during the deliberations of the Mixed Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, headed in the days preceding the Pyongyang visit by CSSR Deputy Premier J. Obzina. The commission's deliberations are very intensive, they will continue in the fall in Prague, and will be aimed at already including many tasks following from the expanding economic cooperation in the coming 5-year plan. This will involve large turnkey projects—for instance, the construction of cement works with CSSR technical equipment or of a plant for producing lead accumulators (to be paid for by deliveries of its products). The construction of a joint aluminum plant and of plants producing building materials is being negotiated, as are projects in the chemical field and those for the production of medical drugs—wherever suitable conditions exist.

In negotiations with the PRC and DPRK, the foreign-political talks were primarily focused on the cooperation of socialist countries and their cohesion, both of which

are of great significance for successfully defending socialism and for preserving peace and security throughout the world.

Lucan Meets Italian Prime Minister in Ferrara

LD1709220188 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Federal Vice President Matej Lucan met Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita in Ferrara today. Both representatives agreed in their appraisal of the positive development of Czechoslovak-Italian relations. They also exchanged ideas on the possibilities of extending them further in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

Concludes Visit 20 Sep

LD2009164088 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Rome Sept 20 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan ended his three-day visit to Italy today by meeting Ferrara Mayor Roberto Sofritti.

During the visit Matej Lucan had talks with Italian Premier Ciriaco de Mita, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and was also received by President Francesco Cossiga.

The deputy premier told CTK before departure that he regards the visit as very beneficial. The two countries carry on intensive economic cooperation, cultural ties have a long tradition and the political dialogue is expanding. One of the aims of the visit was to help bring this dialogue to a higher level, he added.

He further pointed out the great importance attached by Czechoslovakia to direct contacts between the top representatives of the two countries, and said his talks with Italian representatives confirmed interest and readiness to pursue this path. he said he hoped the visit would bring concrete results in this respect in the nearest future and Prague will be able to welcome the Italian premier.

New Measures Against Alcohol, Drug Abuse Set

AU1609134388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 88 p 1

[Igor Sirota report: "Life Requires More Effective Measures"]

[Excerpts] Prague—The fact that, despite its moderate decline, per capita annual consumption of alcohol in Czechoslovakia amounts to 8.6 liters of pure alcohol, that every citizen smokes an average of 1,766 cigarettes a year, and that health care authorities register almost 9,000 persons addicted to nonalcoholic toxicants compels us to take effective measures. This was stated by Jiri Kudej, head of the health care department of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, at a news conference in Prague on Tuesday [13 September].

The existing measures aimed at gradually limiting alcoholism, other forms of addiction, and smoking are not sufficiently effective.

Draft laws of the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council on protecting against alcoholism and other forms of addiction are now in the works. The changes under preparation will also affect the criminal code, the labor code, and the health insurance law. [passage omitted]

The draft laws on protecting against alcoholism and other forms of addiction should be discussed by the legislative bodies this year and take effect next year. It is being proposed, for example, to expressly ban the sale and serving of alcohol of every kind during public events organized for young people, during sporting events, in enterprise canteens and snackbars and shops located on the premises of organizations, and aboard public transportation, excluding railroad transportation, where only the sale of beer will be permitted. [passage omitted] There is also a proposal to stress the ban on the sale of tobacco products to children and adolescents and to ban smoking outside areas designated and reserved for this purpose.

As Jiri Kudej went on to say, the proposed amendments to the labor code contain the principle that the use of alcohol at the workplace constitutes a serious breach of one's obligations under the labor code and that violations will mean fines. Health insurance regulations are to be complemented in such a way that no sick pay is to be given to those whose illness is the direct consequence of abusing habit-forming substances, as well as to drug addicts and alcoholics who have been ordered to undergo treatment but who either frustrate this treatment or whose treatment does not show any positive effects.

Production and retailing also have their tasks. [passage omitted] This concerns, in particular, increasing the production of inexpensive nonalcoholic beverages. It has been decided, for example, that the reconstruction and construction of new operations producing bottled mineral water would be subsidized, from 1991 onwards, by a sum equivalent to 2 percent of proceeds of the turnover tax from the sale of alcoholic beverages. Given that this tax now yields Kcs17 billion annually, this will amount to significant support for the production of a higher volume and greater variety of mineral water.

Shops and catering facilities will be obliged to offer at least four to five types of inexpensive nonalcoholic beverages. It has been decided, furthermore, to limit the display of alcoholic beverages in shopwindows and on counters, to restrict imports of alcohol and cigarettes, and to take other measures.

In the sphere of health care it is necessary, among other things, to expand by 30 percent the number of beds for the treatment of alcoholism and other forms of addiction. This is because one in three male patients in psychiatric wards is now an alcoholic. [passage omitted]

Results of Housing 'Microcensus' Assessed

AU1909121388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 88 p 4

[Article by Eng Milan Kucera of the Czech Bureau of Statistics: "How We Live"]

[Summary] A survey of household incomes and the standard and cost of housing was carried out in 2 percent of all households in the CSSR last year. The results of this microcensus, which surveyed the situation in 1986, confirm that the standard of housing continues to improve, even though the shortage of apartments lingers on.

Both the average size of apartments and the average number of rooms per apartment have increased since the 1980 census. Whereas in 1970 only 1 in 12 apartments had 4 rooms or more, in 1986 this was true of every sixth apartment. The changes in quality are even more pronounced. Some 83 percent of all apartments had a bathroom or a shower and a lavatory in 1986; only 1 in 15 apartments was either without a bathroom or without a lavatory, and only 1 in 10 apartments had neither. The proportion of poorly-equipped apartments in Slovakia continues to be higher but the disparity is diminishing, in view of the greater volume of new housing construction in Slovakia.

According to the results of the microcensus, each person inhabited an average of 15 square meters of floor space in 1986, and there was an average of 1.15 persons per room. Both figures mark an evident improvement compared with the situation in 1970. In cooperative apartments, floor space per person averaged 13.1 square meters, in rented apartments 13.3 square meters, and in apartments in family homes 17.4 square meters.

Whereas more than 70 percent of apartments in newly built family homes have 4 rooms or more, there are only about 15 percent such apartments in new communal or cooperative housing.

Although the data of the microcensus do not make it possible to quantify the existing shortage of apartments, "the decline in the number and proportion of apartments inhabited by two or more households indicates that the unsatisfied subjective demand for apartments, which in 1980 was estimated at 320,000 apartments, declined by between 10 and 15 percent. However, exact data will be available only following the population and housing census planned for 1990."

Gypsy Women 'Induced' To Undergo Sterilization

AU1909144888 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 September on page 4 carries a 1,200-word interview with Docent Jozef Pacina, "regional expert for gynecology and obstetrics in East Slovakia," by Marta Husakova, entitled "Will Genetics Affect the Health of the Population?" The interview, the place and date of which are not specified, deals with advances in prenatal care in East Slovakia.

One of Husakova's questions reads: "With respect to certain strata of women, we seek to reduce their birthrate because they lack prerequisites for a correct and wholesome upbringing of children. What is the situation in East Slovakia in this regard?"

Pacina replies: "This is indeed a burning problem for the region, which has the largest Gypsy population [of all CSSR regions]. We have not been successful in our endeavor to win Gypsy women over to contraceptives. Only the cooperation of health care personnel with national committees has induced these women to undergo sterilizations, at their personal request. Although the number of sterilizations has almost trebled in recent years, I believe that it could be even higher." In another part of the interview, Pacina reveals that, since the amendment to the law on abortions was passed, the number of induced terminations of pregnancies in East Slovakia has increased 23 percent.

Further on Visit of Lao Leader Kaysone Phomvihan

Holds Talks With Honecker

AU2209103588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 88 pp 1, 3

["Expansion of Cooperation and Current Questions of Securing Peace Were Discussed"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, began official talks Monday afternoon in the Central Committee Building.

During their exchange of views and experiences, which took place in an atmosphere of close friendship and complete agreement, Kaysone Phomvihan and Erich Honecker briefed each other on developments in their countries. Kaysone Phomvihan provided detailed information about the results achieved in realizing the decisions of the fourth Lao party congress. Erich Honecker explained the efforts of the party and all people to further the successful realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Laos have developed fruitfully since the treaty on friendship and cooperation was instituted. The core of these relations was formed by the militant alliance betwen the SED and the LPRP. Of particular value is the constructive and trusting exchange of views between the two parties on fundamental questions relating to their leaderships' activity in building socialism and struggling to secure peace.

The general secretaries paid tribute to the diverse and constructive cooperation between state organs, popular representative bodies, and social organizations in the two countries. They spoke in favor of propagating each other's socialist achievements and cultural values to an even greater extent, thereby promoting the process of the two peoples getting to know each other. Cooperation in the basic and advanced training of Lao citizens has developed continuously and successfully.

The two politicians noted a positive development in economic relations. It is necessary to continue to expand and carry out effective cooperation in the economic sector in the interest of further strengthening the two countries' national economies and benefitting their citizens. Good preconditions exist for this.

During their exchange of views on the international situation, Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan affirmed the determination of the GDR and Laos to continue to make every effort, with all forces prepared for constructive dialogue, to make the initiated change irreversible.

Both leaders expressed their high esteem for the initiatives of the Soviet party and state leadership. They underlined that they fully agree with and support the most recent peace proposal made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk. Its implementation will mean greater security in the Asian-Pacific region. It is a symbol of the striving to bring about pan-Asian security.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee explained to his guest the GDR's foreign policy activities. These concern measures to strengthen trust and security which could clear the path, both regionally and globally, toward lasting peace. Kaysone Phomvihan expressed the support of his country for the GDR's foreign political initiatives.

Both politicians stressed the increasing significance of proposals on disarmament and securing peace at regional levels. In this connection, Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is sympathetically following and explicitly supports Laos' efforts to create a nuclear-weapons-free zone in Southeast Asia, a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The seven-point proposal recently made by Laos corresponds to the striving of the region's peoples for peace and security.

Referring to the Kampuchean problem, Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's active suport for the course of the Indochinese states toward a political solution. The informal meeting in Jakarta was an important step on this path. The GDR believes that, with political will on all sides and the willingness for a balance of interests, successful improvement on the path toward national reconciliation in Kampuchea is possible.

Kaysone Phomvihan invited Erich Honecker to visit Laos, and the invitation was gratefully accepted. The following GDR officials participated in the talks: Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Horst Soelle, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary, and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee's International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the State Council Chairman; Dietrich Jarck, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR. The following LPDR officials participated in the talks: Oudom Khatti-gna, candidate member of the Politburo,

secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and minister for transport, post, telecommunications, and construction; Thongsavath Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee, first deputy director of the Central Committee's International Relations Committee, and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Phao Bounnaphon, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations; Khamsai Souphanouvong, candidate member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Committee for Economy, Planning, and Finance; Somsavat Lengsavad, secretary of the general secretary and deputy chief of the office of the LPRP Central Committee and the office of the prime minister; and Vanheuang Vongvichit, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Honecker Offers Toast

AU2109144188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 88 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a dinner given in honor of Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, in East Berlin on 19 September: "We Are Striving for Peace for All Regions of the World"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, dear Lao friends and comrades:

Once more I cordially welcome you to the GDR. Your visit is taking place at a time when, after years of confrontation and of the arms race, a positive change is manifesting itself on our planet. The socialist states and all forces of reason and realism have made persistent efforts toward this.

The trend toward an improvement in international developments and toward the elimination of sources of conflict in the most varied regions is strengthening. In the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament, encouraging results have been achieved with the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles and the start to the destruction of these missiles. For the first time an entire category of the very latest weapons is disappearing with a previously unheard-of degree of verification.

A start has thus been made. A great opportunity lies here. The vital interests of mankind demand that it be recognized and be made use of, and defended against all those who oppose it because they see their hopes for an arms buildup dashed. The creation of a peaceful world, free from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, and free from the burdens that armaments impose on the peoples, remains the most important task at present.

Gorbachev's Latest Proposals Are Very Important [subhead]

The 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States with strict observance of the ABM Treaty, the reduction in the number and the eventual halting of all nuclear tests, the signing of a convention on banning and eliminating all chemical weapons, and a drastic reduction in armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals have priority in the disarmament process. The consolidation of peace in the Asian-Pacific region is also of increasing importance. In this connection, we regard the proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk as very important. They have our full support.

The times demand measures to strengthen trust and security, which can smooth the path, both globally and regionally, to lasting peace. There is no doubt that this process has made the greatest progress on the European Continent, which experienced the horrors of two world wars in our century. Today the two most powerful military coalitions are directly facing each other here. Therefore, there is great sensitivity with regard to the dangers caused by the continuing accumulation of troops and arms. There is nothing more necessary than doing everything to avert these dangers and ensure a secure peace.

At their most recent meeting, the Warsaw Pact states have proposed an entire program of specific steps for disarmament and detente. It also contains the ideas of the socialist community on how the common European home and the relations of its occupants with one another can be shaped.

Trends Toward Cooperation and Dialogue Must Be Encouraged in Every Way [subhead]

Naturally, we are striving for detente, disarmament, and peace, not only for Europe but for all regions of the world, because a nuclear war would leave no part of the globe untouched. It is for this reason that the GDR launched its well-known initiative for the Berlin international meeting on nuclear-free zones. This representative world forum of participants with the most varied convictions and standpoints proved the strong and unifying effect of the concern to preserve mankind from nuclear destruction. Your country, too, esteemed Comrade Phomvihan, was represented at the meeting with a high-ranking delegation, and I take this opportunity once more to thank you for this.

The trend toward cooperation and dialogue must be encouraged in every way. Only in this way can the international situation be improved, and only in this way can peace become the permanent way of life for all the peoples of our earth.

The GDR working people's understanding of their contribution is expressed by their slogan: "My workplace—my combat station for peace." In this spirit, they consider the daily fulfillment of the plan tasks with industriousness, dedication, and creativity and the strengthening of the GDR to be matters of honor. We may note with a clear conscience that the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on further shaping the developed socialist society are being implemented successfully. In this process, life continues to pose new questions, and we must find those answers that best correspond to the conditions in our country. The welfare of the people is and remains the decisive yardstick.

In the Spirit of Complete Agreement on the Questions Discussed [subhead]

Dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan:

Our two parties and states are well-known and internationally recognized for their active, predictable policy of peace and dialogue. Linked by traditional friendship, which goes back to the time of the heroic struggle of the Lao people against imperialist aggression and internal reaction, they work with determination to realize our common ideals.

Almost exactly 6 years ago we signed the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the LPDR here in Berlin. During our talks, which were held in a spirit of complete agreement on the questions discussed on the international situation and bilateral relations, we are able to say with satisfaction that this treaty has proved itself to be a stable basis for the flourishing buildup of our cooperation in diverse areas. An expression of this is the exchange of delegations and experiences, the positive development of economic cooperation, and the vivid cooperation of the social organizations of our two states.

Hundreds of citizens of your country have undergone university, technical school, or vocational training in the GDR. Experts from our country are making great efforts to support the fraternal Lao people with advice and practical work in developing such important sectors as agriculture and forestry, and in expanding education. Numerous joint measures in the field of culture help our peoples to get to know each other better.

Profound Changes Have Taken Place in Laos Under the Leadership of the Party [subhead]

The balance of our close cooperation is therefore good and, at the same time, possibilities to further develop our relations to our mutual benefit are evident. Concurring approaches were confirmed during our talks today. Your visit, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, is of far-reaching importance for the shaping of cooperation in all fields. I am sure that our exchange of views and the agreements we made will provide important stimuli to the further consolidation of our friendship. In the future, too, the GDR will precisely fulfill the agreements between our two countries and expand cooperation for the welfare of both peoples and in the interest of peace and strengthening socialism.

With attention and sympathetic understanding we are observing the development of your country and the untiring national and international work of the fraternal Lao party for the welfare of its people. Over almost 13 years of people's power, profound socioeconomic and political changes have taken place in Laos. Under the leadership of the LPRP, the fraternal Lao people are purposefully working to overcome the difficult legacy of colonialism and are establishing the basis for the building of socialism and for implementing the decisions of the Fourth LPRP Congress.

On behalf of the Communists and all the people of the GDR, I would like to cordially congratulate you on the results, which are the justified pride of the Lao people. They are essentially contributing to further increasing the attractiveness of socialism in Southeast Asia.

With its innate consistency, the LPRP is finding solutions to the specific development problems of the LPDR. We know very well that the road embarked upon by your country is not an easy one. We consider the experiences gained by the fraternal Lao party in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to be a remarkable enrichment of our common cause.

The LPDR is making an honorable and important contribution to the joint struggle of the peoples of the world for peace and social progress. The GDR emphatically supports the efforts of the LPDR to establish a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia, a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Once more, this is an expression of the active policy of dialogue and of establishing good-neighborly relations in the region, as pursued by Laos and other Indochinese states in the region.

GDR Supports All Steps for a Political Solution in Southeast Asia [subhead]

The GDR is one with you in striving to peacefully settle disputes or conflicts in international relations through negotiations. This also goes for the problem in Southeast Asia, in particular for the Cambodia question.

In the informal meeting at Jakarta we see an important step on the path toward a political solution to this problem. We welcome the constructive proposals of the PRK and other participants in the meeting, which are aimed at a fair and peaceful settlement and which take into account the vital interests of the Cambodian people and all neighbors in the region. The GDR also supports the most recent activities of the Nonaligned Movement to continue the process of solving the Cambodia problem and, in addition, to secure peace in Southeast Asia.

Dear Lao comrades and friends:

The distance between our two countries is almost 10,000 km, but we are very close in our political goals and efforts. We are close allies and fellow-fighters. This is shown by your current visit, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, and by our successfully concluded talks. The Lao people can always be sure of the solidarity, help, and support of the GDR. In the future, too, we will continue to work with all our might to further consolidate our fraternal alliance.

In this spirit, I ask you to raise your glasses with me and to drink to:

—the firm militant alliance between the SED and the LPRP;

—the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples;

—further successes in the struggle for peace and social progress;

—your health, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan;

—the health of all Lao comrades and friends present here.

Talks Between Boehme, MSZMP's Lukacs Noted

LD1709100288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, 16 Sep (ADN)—Issues of party work by the SED and the MSZMP were at the center of a friendly exchange of views between Janos Lukacs, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Commitee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk [area] executive, in Budapest today. The parties in the talks stressed the importance of the latest talks between Erich Honecker and Karoly Grosz in Berlin, from which a many-sided impetus emanated for the further expansion of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. Janos Lukacs reported that the MSZMP, in evaluating its national conference, will strengthen the leading role of the party in socialist construction. Hans-Joachim Boehme reported on initiatives by the workers for the realization of the SED's economic strategy. The party elections currently taking place contribute considerably toward further strengthening the close link between the party and the people. Taking part in the conversation was GDR Ambassador to Hungary Gerd Vehres.

Also today, Hans-Joachim Boehme met with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, on current international issues. The GDR politician is staying in Hungary for the Halle-Veszprem Days of Friendship which opened yesterday.

Culture Minister Receives Cuban Counterpart

AU1609120388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] On Wednesday [14 September] in Berlin Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for culture, held a comradely exchange of views with Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture, on issues concerning the further shaping of the traditionally good cultural relations. The visitor reported on questions concerning the conference of culture ministers from socialist countries to be held in Havana in October. Both ministers spoke in favor of further expanding cultural cooperation between the fraternal countries. The talk was attended by the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran.

Stoph Meets With Hart Davalos

LD1609190388 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Armando Hart Davalos, Cuban minister of culture, noted a steady development in bilateral relations in Berlin today. The basis for this is the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the leading representatives of the two states in May 1980. The two sides emphasized their determination to resolutely expand their cultural exchange for mutual benefit and (to ?seek) new forms of cooperation.

Grosz Attends Hajdu-Bihar Party Conference

LD1709225488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] The Hajdu-Bihar County party conference has begun. Attila Balint reports from Debrecen:

The Hajdu-Bihar County party conference will elect by direct ballot officers and the executive committee. The result of the second ballot, after some wrangling, was: 185 delegates out of the 351 present cast their votes in favor of this, and against the recommendation of the county party committee.

The conference, whose delegates had also been elected directly—one for every 130 party members—began at 0800. The vote was followed by a verbal amendment by County First Secretary Sandor Postas to the written report submitted to the party conference, and also to the broad public in the columns of the county newspaper. We heard an analytical assessment, in a critical tone, of the county's party movement and socioeconomic development.

The party's national conference had formulated the basic principles of a new political line. It was in this spirit that Hajdu-Bihar's communists set about replanning their affairs and renewing their leading bodies. The public's view of the county's situation is more unfavorable than one could expect from the achievements of the past years. The Hajdu County party movement is carrying a heavy load.

As an example of this, Sandor Postas mentioned the conduct of some leaders which violates party norms as well as the law. Although the judicial inquiry has not yet been completed, he recommended that the conference instruct the newly elected party committee to conduct a party inquiry into these matters and to decide about taking the individuals to task, with no regard to the persons involved. This would be desirable to put an end—after the judicial and political conclusion of the cases—to rumors and gossip, so that attention can be turned to the tasks at hand. Party guidance for mass organizations and mass movements should give way to a partnership recognizing the party's leading political role. The fulfillment of the economic reform process is accompanied by less tension in the county than in other regions of the country. There is no employment problem, and the aim is to keep it this way. The role of grassroots organizations should be fundamental in party work. These are only a few sentences from the verbal amendment, which was followed by a debate, scheduled to last more than 5 hours.

Karoly Grosz, party general secretary and premier, is taking part in the county party conference. He was briefed yesterday by local leaders about the county's situation. He read them a letter he had received: Some workers at the ball-bearings works which is hosting the party conference had complained in an anonymous letter that last week's town party conference and this county party conference would take 5 million forints from the pockets of the factory's collective. County First Secretary Sandor Postas informed the general secretary that the two events would cost 300,000 forints, with one-third coming from the county party committee and the remainder from the central party budget.

Party Candidates Elected to Posts

LD1809032188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] At the Hajdu-Bihar County party conference, Sandor Postas once again became county first secretary. Ida Vardi, Gyoergy Pataki, and Imre Toth were elected secretaries.

Grosz Speaks on Party Work Style

LD1909024388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 18 Sep 88

[Text] Karoly Grosz has stated that the work style of party organs is changing very slowly. The party general secretary and premier was speaking at the Hajdu-Bihar County party conference. As he said, the earlier impatience in the ranks of party members has decreased somewhat; however, expectations of further steps have gained strength. Debate, and with this, political uncertainty as well, are increasing in the process of renewing party work. The party general secretary described inactivity and precipitate action as equally dangerous. As for further steps, he said that cooperation between the creative personalities of party members and nonparty members is necessary for this. The speech by the party leader is summarized in VASARNAPI HIREK.

Speeches From 'Pro-Reform' Evenings Assessed

LD1809025588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Sep 88

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Let us begin with one of the week's important political events. Proreform evenings were held at the Technical University in Budapest, with the title, Why Did We Go The Wrong Way? [passage omitted]

Henrik Havas has made a compilation of some of the proreform speeches:

[Havas] Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, spoke about his personal plans when he was asked about the future of KISZ and about the frequently mentioned chances of its changing its name.

[Begin recording] [Hamori] I am preparing to retire from the youth movement, and I have been speaking about this openly since spring. In 2 weeks I will be 40, and come what may I will not continue this. I would like to

conclude this work at the very latest at the national KISZ conference. I see [word indistinct] to be, and this has been so for a long time, that first preparations for change should be made in every sense—in an organizational, political, and personal sense, as well. This is how much I will get out of this, and I will do it with pleasure.

We have been thinking about the name change for several months. The person who asked the question is feeling around in a good place, because in our opinion, or to be more modest in my opinion, communism is not well-grounded scientifically—it is utopian. Therefore, I take it as likely that the word socialist will replace in the future the word communist in the name of the organization, or rather organizations.

We are not thinking in terms of one organization. By all means, we want to make the system of youth institutions more articulated. This is not improvised and it is not forced. The idea of the national council of Hungarian youth, in the KISZ, in the current sense is at least 1 and ½ years old; in another sense, it is 30. Previously, other winds blew, and in 1957 they quickly made the youth field homogenous—I think, by the way, mistakenly. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Havas] Perhaps most was said on what parliament's role should be in socialism's system of political institutions, on how it should participate in decision-making. Here is the opinion of Imre Pozsgay, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of state:

[Begin Pozsgay recording] Alternatives cannot be thought out; alternatives are produced by the interest bearers. I am unable to foresee the type of articulation and forms in the middle of which this articulation of interest will appear in parliament, but there will be no trustworthy legislation until the Hungarian electoral law creates the preparations for and the realization of this.

The time has come for a government that alludes to the interests of the people to be replaced finally by a government by the people. For this, direct democratic institutions, about which we have spoken so much, are indispensable. [applause]

We are also acquainted with the objections to this, in a world of technocratic rationalization, which always raises technical competence in opposition to this requirement and this need. Different things are at issue here. If Napoleon was right, that politics is the fate of the people, then I must add that all of us are specialists somewhere, if God has given that we should train ourselves. But it is only in politics that we are elevated, and can be elevated, to the level of decisive issues. For this reason I do not agree with the positions that serve the existence of the classical and technical intelligentsia, because in my opinion, a person is first an intellectual and then a specialist. [applause]

Of course, let me add that being a specialist influences intellectual capacity to a very great extent. But nothing works without performance. However, if I take as my point of departure—and allow me to speak only a couple of sentences on this—how technical competence relates to decisionmaking, then we would set off on the wrong course. In a democracy, the fundamental issue is not whether or not correct decisions are reached, but rather, who bears the responsibility for and consequences of the decisions. [applause] Put in straightforward terms: Who bears the cost? If decisionmaking and responsibility coincide, it is possible to speak about democracy; where they are separate from one another, it is a dictatorial order [diktatorikus rend]. [applause] [end recording]

Editor of New 'Independent' Paper Interviewed

LD1809030688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Sep 88

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Two weeks ago, a biweekly periodical was given permission to publish. It considers itself independent. To what extent can it be independent and how much credit will it be given by readers? Agnes Veres questions elected Editor in Chief Zoltan Biro:

[Begin recording] [Biro] We thought: If we are going to set out on something, it should be a real undertaking. We should attempt somehow to restore the credit of the word and of writing, to fight this inflation, this inflation in writing. We should try to change the word into—if I may use these words—hard currency.

[Veres] This is Zoltan Biro, editor in chief of the paper HITEL.

[Biro] The idea for this paper is roughly 10 years old. Even Gyula Illyes [a popular author who died several years ago] was an initiator of this paper. Ten years later, history finally brought this paper into existence. The paper's permit is scarcely 2 weeks old but we are planning to launch it at the beginning of November.

[Veres] I think that my information, that it is intended to be an independent paper, is not incorrect.

[Biro] It is not incorrect. It really is an independent paper, which means many things. Independence also means that it will be a self-supporting paper. We have not received state support for it, nor did we ask for any.

I would like to make it an independent paper in a mental or intellectual sense as well. This means that we ourselves will decide what we are able to and want to accept, with regard to quality, content, and character. Naturally, this does not mean that the paper can aimlessly do anything it wants. It will not buy things which it does not want to, based on its own sense of responsibility and its

own moral or political requirements. The Hungarian Democratic Forum is important to the paper insofar as it constitutes an intellectual background.

[Veres] With the permit for this paper, did the government agree that instructions would cease entirely in your case, meaning that you would not receive any type of guidance?

[Biro] Yes. It agreed to this. We have the same obligations as every Hungarian citizen, or institution, or organization. The legal frameworks must be observed; we must operate within them. So, if the paper were to publish something which conflicts with the law, the courts or the appropriate organizations would have to take action against the paper in legal proceedings.

[Veres] How did you get to be in the editor in chief's chair?

[Biro] Well, at the moment there can be no talk of a chair because we do not even have a place for the editorial staff, let alone a chair. I entered the picture because earlier, over the last 10 years, we had proposals for others to become editor in chief, but they grew tired of this whole, quite painful, and sometimes humiliating, so to speak, game, and...

[Veres, interrupting] Who were they?

[Biro] Yes, I will tell you: Matyas Domokos. My friends decided to ask me to do this job and that is why I accepted it.

[Veres] Well, this is not how it is generally done in the Hungarian press. For the most part, the editor in chief is appointed and not elected.

[Biro] Yes, that is so. I, however, think that that would be impossible in the case of an independent paper.

[Veres] Properly speaking, what kind of paper can we expect? What kind of paper will it be?

[Biro] It will be a paper which will be published biweekly; it will try to combine the advantages of a monthly periodical and a weekly, if it is successful. The editorial staff will include Sandor Csoori, who also will be chairman of the editorial committee; Istvan Csurka, and Gyula Fekete—it is natural that they will write for the paper—or Denes Csengey. I can say that Miklos Meszoely has already submitted a manuscript. Gyoergy Konrad has already sent a message—he is abroad, but he has sent a message—that depending on what want, he will willingly provide manuscripts. We naturally want them.

We would like to carry literature in it: poetry, short stories, etc. We would like to include politics, or if the issue is of that type, then economics. We would also like to deal with various spheres of cultural life. Therefore, our objective is to not tie ourselves down regarding genre and topics. We would like to put issues on the agenda which have a primary impact on Hungarians, on the country, and on society.

Our idea is that it would be a paper for all Hungarians; perhaps it would more precise for me to call it an intellectual workshop. This means that it would be not only for Budapest, but for rural Hungary, and not only for rural Hungary, not only for the country, but also for Hungarians who live outside the country's borders. This is because we think it would be good to provide an opportunity for this intellectual force, for it to appear here at home, to the 10.5 milion Hungarians, and beyond this, to those outside the country's borders as well. [end recording]

Urban in Austria at Press Chief's Invitation

Kiszczak, Walesa To Meet 15 Oct

AU2209083788 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Yesterday at a press conference in Vienna, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban stated that, in order to reestablish the people's trust in the next Polish Government, it would be very useful to have this government also comprise people who are considered independent or opposition members.

Urban's visit to Austria, during which he met with a number of different political representatives of our country, took place at a time when the government under Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner was dissolved in his home country.

Urban announced that the new prime minister will be elected by the Sejm, the Polish parliament, on Tuesday, 27 September. "The new government will immediately start talks at the negotiating table," Urban said describing the intention to begin a dialogue with Poland's "constructive opposition." "There are also groups that do not believe that socialism can be reformed and with whom we will not negotiate," the Polish Government spokesman said, outlining the limits of the Polish leadership's readiness for compromise.

The next round of talks between representatives of Solidarity and of the new government was fixed for around 15 October at the preparatory talks between Interior Minister Kiszczak and workers leader Walesa. The Polish Government spokesman said that he can imagine that these talks might be institutionalized in the form of a "Council of National Understanding."

As an achievement of the reforms, Urban stressed the new "law on associations," which is to make it easier for the Polish groups to constitute themselves, thus contributing to a more pluralistic system in Poland. According to Urban, the precondition for their legalization is, however, that the newly founded associations are willing to cooperate with the Polish leadership.

One of the central issues of the reforms, the pluralization of the trade unions, should be discussed at the general talks in a special subcommittee—"at a small negotiating table" (Urban)—among the trade unions themselves.

At present there are still different views with regard to trade union organization and work in the enterprises: While the government wants to prevent a splitting up of the workers' representatives and a "stepping up of the demands" in the individual enterprises by having that group (including Solidarity) which has the majority take over all representative tasks, Walesa recently discussed the model of having shop stewards, as in the FRG; different trade unions would be represented in the shop council according to their strength, but would act jointly toward the directorate.

The role of the party will also have to be changed, as the latest parliamentary debates showed, Urban noted. There will probably be a stricter division of functions, so that the party will no longer—as in the past—be able to give orders concerning government decisions.

Asked by a journalist, whether he will also leave the political arena after the resignation of the government, Urban answered: "I do not think that I will leave public life."

Austrian Relations 'Model'

LD2109214588 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 21 Sep 88

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Korzycki]

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 21—Poland's Government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, is continuing his visit to Austria, which began on September 18th, paid at the invitation of the head of the Federal Press Bureau Dr Herbert Neumayer with whom Minister Urban discussed further simplifications in the exchange of journalists and the widening of the scope of information concerning Poland in Austria and Austria in Poland.

Minister Urban was received by the Austrian Federal President Kurt Waldheim, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, Minister of the Interior Karl Blecha, Minister of the Economy Robert Graf and representatives of industrial, union, parliamentary and press circles.

In a statement for PAP minister Urban said: "I was ingratiated with the enormous interest, and favourable interest at that, in Polish issues. In our conviction Polish-Austrian relations can be regarded, frankly speaking, as a model relation between countries with different social systems. (...) one feels a great understanding for the complexity of the processes taking place in our country. We would wish for other countries, without the status of neutrality as Austria, to show even in part such a dose of understanding and warm-heartedness."

Chancellor Franz Vranitzky confirmed the invitation for Poland's premier to pay a visit to Austria. He also expressed the hope that the new Polish premier would be able to pay a visit to Vienna shortly.

2-Day Talks on EEC Cooperation End 21 Sep

LD2109211789 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 21 Sep 88

[By PAP correspondent Ireneusz Lukasik]

[Text] Brussels, Sept. 21—Two-day consultations between a Polish and EEC Commission delegations on the scope and basic arrangements of a planned agreement on trade and economic cooperation, ended here

today. The talks are expected to continue. The Polish delegation was headed by Adam Kucharski, department head in the Polish Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations.

According to the "EUROPE" press agency the EEC Commission will present a draft mandate for negotiations with Poland to the Council of Ministers of European Communities for approval only after the end of a series of preparatory talks and an analysis of the problems which will be on the agenda.

As reported earlier, the EEC leadership gremiums had informed the Polish Embassy in Brussels that they acquiesced to a motion filed by the Polish Government on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the sides.

U.S. Congress Committee on Changes in PPR

LD2109170588 Warsaw PAP in English 1531 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Washington, Sept. 21—Mrs. Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. deputy secretary of state for European affairs stated on Tuesday that the United States attached great importance to the changes currently taking place in Poland and welcomed the decision of the Polish authorities to start talks with representatives of various orientations, including Lech Walesa, and wished the efforts on behalf of national reconciliation to end in success.

Ridgway took the floor at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress at which she made a statement and replied to questions on East-West relations and the situation in Poland.

Replying to a question put by chairman of the committee Lee Hamilton, Ridgway stated that the process of changes and national agreement in Poland required realism on the part of all the participants of this process.

The representative of the American Government referred to the meeting between Minister Kiszczak and Lech Walesa and expressed a view that the Polish authorities, acknowledging the existence of pluralistic trends and stances in society, aim at creating conditions for far-reaching changes in the internal situation of the country.

According to Ridgway, the American Government is convinced that national reconciliation in Poland, in conditions in which the Catholic Church plays a constructive role in this process, can constitute a foundation for Poland's general rebirth.

Finance Minister on Washington IMF Meeting

AU2109162388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Sep 88 p 9

[Dispatch by Jerzy Gorski, PAP's Washington correspondent: "The IMF on Poland's Economy"]

[Text] Washington—The IMF Board has met in Washington to assess the Polish economy. In accordance with Article 4 of the IMF Statute, the meeting was attended by Bazyli Samojlik, PPR minister of finance, and Jozef Zajchowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. The discussion focused on the problems of the Polish economy and prospects for its expansion in the near future.

During his stay in Washington, Minister Bazyli Samojlik met U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and M. P. McPherson, acting U.S. treasury secretary. The talks dealt with the economic situation in Poland and bilateral Polish-American relations.

Since 1985, that is, since Poland's re-entry to the IMF, the board conducts a comprehensive annual assessment of the performance of the Polish economy along with representatives of all the states belonging to the IMF.

After the IMF Board meeting, Finance Minister Samojlik spoke to PAP's Washington correspondent and stressed that in all the speeches that were made particular attention was devoted to problems pertaining to economic equilibrium in the broadest possible sense, and primarily to the question of money-market equilibrium.

The IMF Board expressed great interest in the economic effects of the strikes in Poland, both direct—material—and indirect. The IMF has drawn attention to the very negative foreign perception of strikes in the Polish economy and disruptions to production, and, in particular, to the trend toward "constant strike readiness," to the great inclination for strikes. This creates a state of constant uncertainty for Poland's foreign partners and creditors.

It was stressed that strikes threaten to disrupt the normal functioning of economic mechanisms by creating disparities between the prices of goods and services and people's incomes. Furthermore, there is a danger that the supply of goods to the marketplace will be checked and the country's export opportunities will be reduced.

Minister Samojlik said that many IMF directors expressed particular concern about the lack of market equilibrium stemming from excessive wage growth in relation to the supply of goods and services.

A subject that was frequently raised by IMF directors during the board's meeting was that of curbing inflation in Poland. It was stated that Poland's short-term objective should be to limit inflation, and that 1989 should be marked by a significantly lower rate of price growth.

Minister Samojlik pointed out that an improvement in the condition of the Polish economy calls for the maintenance of external and not just domestic equilibrium. This is because a great deal depends on the extent to which relations with our creditors are normalized. Creditors will only be inclined to become actively involved in economic cooperation with Poland financially and in terms of credits if relations are normal and obligations are discharged.

Minister Samojlik said that one problem to which the IMF attaches particular importance is Poland's payments situation. The IMF accorded great recognition to the growth of Polish exports over the last 2 years. This growth in exports has permitted imports to grow, and this in turn has resulted in increased output. The large growth in exports has been deemed a very positive development by the IMF's directors.

Minister Samojlik pointed out that our creditors, who are also grouped together in the so-called Paris Club are members of the IMF. In view of this, the question of Poland discharging its obligations toward members of the Paris Club was also raised during the council session.

Minister Samojlik said that we stressed our readiness and desire to solve our payments problem regarding the Paris Club as well as our great flexibility. But, at the same time, we are counting on understanding being shown for the restrictions to which we are subject in servicing our debts.

The servicing of these debts cannot undermine our economy's export capacity and cannot be discharged at the cost of imports.

The PPR finance minister said: "As was to be expected, the economic reform program, and particularly its implementation, were the subject of extensive discussion at this IMF forum."

The fund's directors expressed understanding for the difficulties experienced in implementing radical economic reforms.

The IMF believes that Poland will not solve the problem of market equilibrium, produce a trend toward saving, and, above all, reduce an economically unjustifiable level of demand on the part of both enterprises and the population as a whole, as long as interest rates on long-term loans and savings are lower than the rate of inflation.

The IMF's experts realize that raising interest rates on savings is not as big a problem as imposing a rate of interest on borrowers that is as high as the rate of inflation. The large costs of loans for enterprises and the population are important factors in this respect. Minister Samojlik said that it will be difficult to solve this problem, but without solving it, no significant progress will be made toward making the Polish economy market-oriented.

In connection with plans for the consolidation of the economy that are currently being worked on by the Polish Government, the Polish delegation proposed to the IMF that an economic policy program for the years 1980-90 be formulated with the assistance of the IMF and the World Bank. Minister Samojlik said: "The important thing is that the directions of our economic actions are subject to constant verification by the IMF and the World Bank— our potential creditors—so that we can be sure that our economic programs meet the requirements for the financial participation of these institutions, and so that we can be sure that our programs will have the financial backing of these international financial organizations."

Minister Samojlik said: "We hope that an IMF mission will arrive in Poland in mid-October to familiarize itself with the state of work on the program for the consolidation of the Polish economy."

Vice Defense Minister Greets PRK's Pol Saroeun

BK1609055588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] General Jozef Uzycki, Polish vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish People's Army, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Pol Saroeun on his appointment as PRK deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff. The message stresses:

I would like to extend sincere congratulations to you and wish you greater victories in all activities for the interests of the PRK Armed Forces.

Polish Delegation Visits DPRK on Anniversary

AU1909133488 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 88 p 6

[PAP report: "About the Polish Delegation's DPRK Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang—A Polish party-state delegation headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR State Council deputy chairman, attended 40th anniversary celebrations of the proclamation of the DPRK on 9 September. On 13 September Barcikowski and accompanying persons were received

by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, who conveyed greetings for Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

Barcikowski also met with Pak Song-chol, WPK Politburo member and DPRK vice president. The talks indicated the favorable development of bilateral relations and the possibilities of developing them further, especially in the economic sphere.

The delegation visited the synthetic fiber plant in Sunchon, one of the most important industrial premises in Korea, plus the Sohae Dam near Nampo and the 4 June United Railroad Rolling-Stock Plant. In Wonsan there was a friendship rally, during which Barcikowski gave a speech that highlighted the friendly relations between both countries and peoples. Poland, he said, is unchangingly in favor of uni ing Korea peacefully and reducing the tension in the Korean Peninsula, and supports the initiatives of the WPK and DPRK authorities in this direction. The presence of Polish officers for over 35 years in the neutral countries' supervisory committee in Panmunjom testifies to Poland's commitment to the cause of peace and security in the Korean Peninsula. Chi Chang-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee, also attended the rally in Wonsan.

PRON's Ciosek on Preparations for Roundtable

LD2109221488 Warsaw PAP in English
2105 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 21—"Respecting the mutual arrangement on holding back the contents of talks, I can say these were not easy talks which passed in a business-like atmosphere marked by the will to reach an agreement," participant in three working meetings on preparations for the "round table", alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and General Secretary of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council Stanislaw Ciosek told PAP.

"I think it's a duty of all participants to keep up this atmosphere. Though we cannot conceal that a lot has been dividing us, this fact should not and cannot create any obstacles that are impossible to overcome. We want to seek what joins us, what is our concern about the state and future of a common mother home.

"On the other hand, I would warn against excessive expectations that the 'round table' would promptly settle all Polish issues which in fact require labour and effort and even, let us not conceal this, conscious limitations.

"The idea of the 'round table' means to transfer conflicts and political disputes, which affect public peace in Poland, from factories and streets to parliament, to meetings of different organizations and associations.

"On our part, during the 'round-table' meeting we intend, in the first place, to subject for discussion a package of great reforms of the country's political, social and economic life. In particular we would like to discuss problems connected with setting up a National Conciliation Council as a forum for work on the optimum structure of the state's political system, the shape and political structure of the future of the future parliament, the plan to introduce the post of president of the people's republic, a draft of a joint election platform or—finally—indispensable changes in the Constitution," Ciosek went on.

"Basing on rapprochement and conciliation on fundamental political issues a reasonable line leading to a ripe shape of the trade union movement, which constitutes a significant element of the overall composition of social life, both can and must be worked out. This issue was addressed by the 8th PUWP CC Plenum and the OPZZ which pointed to constructive levels for discussion on the Polish model of the labour movement.

"Agreements of this type must win the understanding and support of the base, of wide socio-political structures. This is a difficult, complex process. It cannot be decreed by Lech Walesa and Stanislaw Ciosek in the course of a several-hour-long meeting as, for example, presented in a naive or biased way by certain Western correspondents suggesting that the issue of "Solidarnosc's" re-legalization was nearly 'decided.'

"It would be naive to claim that it would suffice to return to a model of the trade unions which existed in 1981 and all problems would be solved. A return to old formations and concepts would be an anachronism since the situation in Poland is totally different. Modern solutions and concepts must be sought. Concepts and solutions which, taking into consideration Poland's present political situation and economic determinants, would protect work establishments from dangerous tensions and political play-offs.

"We think that an important task of the participants in the 'round-table' would also be adopting an attitude towards and the possible correction of the economic model so as to ensure a more effective realization of the reforms, and among other things, the attainment of an economic equilibrium.

"We should do everything so that the concepts discussed and agreed upon ensure support for and stimulate social activeness. This way the 'round-table' would give a strong impulse to the establishment of a wide pro-reformational front for the modernization and determined acceleration of the development of national economy."

More on Politburo Discussion of Sejm Session

LD2109224289 Warsaw PAP in English
2154 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 21—At its meeting here Sept. 20, the PUWP CC Political Bureau discussed the issues related to the course and decisions of the Polish Sejm meeting this September 19.

The meeting heard a report on the preparations for the "round table" debate. It was stressed that the stance on the deep reforms of the economy and state, and on a model Polish labour movement contained in the resolution of the 8th PUWP CC Plenum was a principled line of the party.

The Political Bureau reaffirmed the will and determination to consistently materialize the idea of national agreement and create the conditions for fundamentally broadening its platform. This is a great historical chance to strengthen the country, to secure favourable development of Poland. All attempts to establish accomplished facts, provoke emotions during different meetings, publicize with the help of foreign mass media a biased picture of talks affect this cause and undermine the partner-like trustworthiness.

The Political Bureau expressed hope that such actions will be given up so that they do not disturb the business-like dialogue on the model functioning of a socialist state and public life, economy and labour movement.

The meeting stated that the labour movement continues to consolidate its position in the socio-political system of the state. It makes an ever greater contribution to the settling of important problems of the working people and state. It is a competent partner of the authorities.

At present, of special significance for the labour movement is further improvement of its model and structure. This should be favoured by the amendments to the law on trade unions.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with a report on the course of work on a law regulating relations between the state and the Catholic Church. Progress in this work was noted with satisfaction. The Political Bureau advised the continuation of the work so as to secure the speedy submission of the draft law for review by the Polish Sejm. Furthermore, the Political Bureau, in the near future, will acquaint itself with the course of work on a draft law settling the status of churches affiliated at the ecumenical council and other religious unions.

The Political Bureau reviewed the preliminary political-organizational and programmatic assumptions of the national conference of PUWP delegates. Its convening—in midterm of the five year term—stems from the PUWP's statute. These assumptions will be presented to the Central Committee.

Moreover, the Political Bureau reviewed proposals of changes in the personnel policy stemming from a resolution the 7th PUWP CC Plenum. It adopted a new course of procedure for basic party organizations and PUWP committees during the appointment and recalling of managers.

The idea is to influence the promotion of the best cadres irrespective of party affiliation, to create conditions for them for their activeness and development, social control of the effectiveness of their work. Three basic criteria will be decisive: A good professional, an honest person, a conscious citizen, supplemented by the abilities and features which are indispensable in specific fields and concrete posts.

The Political Bureau decided to markedly reduce the number of posts which require political acceptance.

The party will concentrate particular attention on the preparation of a reserve of cadres, the improvement of the mechanisms of selecting, promoting and evaluating cadres.

The Political Bureau proposed the amendment still this year and the adaptation of the present conditions of the functioning of the state and economy of "The Principles of Cooperation Between the PUWP, UPP and SD in the Realization of the Personnel Policy."

Next, the Political Bureau heard a report on the protection of the interests of Polish citizens abroad. The participants stressed that the number of people crossing Poland's borders this year grew by one-third in comparison with last year. Poland has become a country which is practically open to people's cross-border traffic. Poland's new passport policy caused, however, that certain Western countries limited the granting of entry visas to Polish citizens.

Steps were undertaken in connection with such negative phenomena in foreign tourism as illegal trade, smuggling of goods, currency offences and, on the other hand, discrimination against Polish tourists in certain countries.

The Political Bureau advised that further undertakings be initiated to counteract certain unfavourable trends in this area. For example, necessary is the working out of a new model of the protection of the interests of Polish citizens abroad.

OPZZ Leaders Attend Sejm Discussion; Comment

LD2109203189 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1700 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Trade unionists on state policy and the economy: In larger numbers than usual (being augmented by trade union Sejm deputies), the OPZZ leadership assembled in an unusual place for them, the Sejm. In the presence of

speaker Roman Malinowski, they deliberated on the possibility of greater influence by the trade union movement on political decisions made in the Sejm. Now we'll go over to Stanislawa Stec.

[Stec] Today's discussion was very instructive and interesting, not just for outsiders like us journalists, but for the deputies, for the Sejm speaker, I think, and also for trade union activists. Mr Krzysztof Zaleski spoke like a good citizen, I would say, although you were spiteful.

[Zaleski] I was spiteful, because I could not restrain myself from a kind of (?theorem) of my own, which goes as follows: Cooperation by the administration, broadly understood, with representatives of society is in direct proportion to any increase in social tension. It should be a normal ingredient of social and political life in this country. If it were normal practice, frequent contacts, taking into account opinions other than one's own, would guarantee, on one hand, public acceptance and broader social knowledge. These two elements make possible more optimal, socially accepted decisions.

[Stec] How can these experiences be utilized now?

[Zaleski] I think that at the moment we will have to—this is my personal opinion—we will have to give up something, to be able to take advantage of everything later. Some social groups will simply have to lose something. Some will perhaps gain, because they will be more needed in our country's development, and, well, this just has to be understood.

[Stec] When one considers the statements in the discussion, it emerges that the person of the premier should have the charisma of the Pope, the firmness of the minister of internal affairs, and, more possibly, the vision of Professor Kaleta.

[Zaleski] (?One could say) that this would be God come down to earth. I think he must above all be credible, credible in the sense of social perception, that is one thing; and he must have social acceptance. He has to. He does not have to have charisma, because as I see it, he should be pragmatic rather than charismatic. That means, if he says something, he will put it into effect and it will have the specified result. I must honestly admit that I like Mrs Margaret Thatcher's way of doing things in this respect. We have very many really talented people, and I think that they just have to be involved in various kinds of decisionmaking activity. I mean here increasing the participation of young people, above all, and I stressed this in my speech. It is a simply paradoxical situation that the generations which are the most numerous today, the best trained professionally, with the best qualifications, who are of production age, cannot decide on their own affairs.

Democratic Party Holds 16th Plenum

Decisions Summarized

LD2009170588 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 20 Sep 88

["Democratic Party CC report at 16th plenum (main points)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20—There is an urgent need to settle accounts to the end with the most dire, criminal consequences of the functioning of the Stalinist system. We motion to pay homage to Polish patriots—victims of Stalinist terror.

- The concepts of systemic reforms presented after August 1980 by successively the 12th Congress of the SD Democratic Party, the 9th PUWP Congress and the 9th United Peasant Party Congress headed in the right direction but were incomplete.

- We oppose the theory and practice of a monopolization of social life with the democratic provisions of pluralism, tolerance and compromise, freedom to voice one's views, reconciling the interests of individual and groups with all- social interests, and the predominance of the individual over the bureaucratic machine.

- The main source of the low effectiveness of the present political system is its lack of adjustment to the ideological-programmatic pluralism of society. The slogans of agreement between the authorities and the opposition turn out to be unproductive if they stand for agreement of politicians "above society."

- That part of the opposition which endorses the universal values of democracy and socialism and is against the remnants of Stalinism, is our ally.

- We draw attention to the incorrectness of the direct political management of the state and economy by parties, including the interference of the party apparatus into the decisions of the socio-economic administration.

- We propose to enter into the Constitution a model of a tripartite division of state authorities into legislative, executive and judicial which control and check themselves, with the preservation of the supreme function of parliament.

- We have welcomed with appreciation the fact that the PUWP CC has supported the postulate of an introduction of the institution of president of state which has been forwarded by the SD for a long time.

- We have opposed the lack of appreciation of the creative role of the Roman Catholic Church in the life of our nation by some political forces. We welcome the progress in the works to regulate the legal status of the Church in Poland and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

- It is necessary to further curtail information-propaganda monopoly. We speak in favour of press pluralism in the sense of an abundance and diversity of titles published on equal rights by political parties, trade unions, organizations and associations.

Presidium Chairman Speaks

LD2009173288 Warsaw PAP in English 1520 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Report on address by SD Presidium Chairman Tadeusz Mlynczak at the 20 September Democratic Party Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 20—We are and shall remain in the three-party coalition. We are united by common, strategic goals, including concern for the interest of the Polish nation. Precisely these common goals, this supreme interest call for an evolution of socialism in the direction of a democratic, effective and modern system.

The point is for the whole coalition to become a guarantee of the socialist direction of the development of the country so that the three parties together, and not only one, create an absolute majority in parliament. The point is also for all the coalition partners to present their own proposals of solving the country's problems so as to—after agreeimg them with the allies—present them in the Sejm and after its acceptance as well as under its control, to also direct their implementation. Today Poland needs a sharing of this responsibility and these possibilities.

In the SD Party we think that the three-party coalition should be opened for dialogue with other political forces active in various organizational formulas, the constructive opposition inclusive. Proceeding from these positions we propose that a law be passed on political parties, a law which could solve many doubts which amassed for years.

We will take part in the "round table" talks as a party viewing coalition and its place in it this way.

During the recent strikes the problem of a model of the trade union movement in Poland once again came into sharp focus. In the SD Party we are open to various arguments. We also stress that it will be difficult to find good solutions of this problem if trade union pluralism is treated as a surrogate of political pluralism. The place for disputes over the direction of the development of the country is in the party system, in representative bodies and not in workyards.

One of the causes of Polish crises is the incomplete subjectivity of Polish society. We propose two roads of changing this state of affairs at the same time.

The first, is adopting a provision in the future constitution that the whole society is the source of power, that there are no more or less important groups in it. The second road leads through a strengthening of the position of the individual in the state by breaking those bureaucratic ties which still constrain individual and collective civil initiative and the unconstrained development of the individual.

It is time to make a decision to hand over to-date unprofitable small and medium enterprises to private hands. Conditions must also be created for the private sector to be able to develop better.

Participants on Coalition Power

LD2009221288 Warsaw PAP in English 2133 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20—Systemic reforms serving the improvement of political, social and economic life, the Democratic Party's (DP) proposals concerning the functioning of a coalition system of wielding power in Poland, the DP's political identity 6 months before its 14th congress were the main topics of discussion during the 16th plenary meeting of the DP's Central Committee, held here today.

The discussion was preceded by a speech made by the party's chairman—Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak.

The individual speakers stressed, among other things, that a new government, even with the best representatives of the authorities and constructive opposition, will be incapable of doing much without in-depth transformations in the way of running the state. The participants said that half-way and indirect solutions would be insufficient and that complex solutions were necessary and that such solutions were proposed by the DP.

The participants pointed to the need of modifying and improving the coalition system of wielding power. This was said by, among others, Wieslaw Nowowiejski from Sieradz and Alojzy Bryl from Poznan. Coalitionism is not only a "personnel key" but, first and foremost, the joint undertaking of decisions concerning basic issues: the town, voivodship, state. The democratic party's members hold the opinion that this would in no way undermine systemic principles but would only bring about a more effective functioning of alliances between political partners.

In reference to the "round-table" talks, currently being prepared, it was stressed during the plenum that the Democratic Party's proposals should also be tabled during the talks. The participants in the discussion said that a place at the "round-table" must be found for one more, symbolically understood, but possibly the most important partner: the Polish family with its everyday concerns and troubles. For this partner will most seriously feel the results of these talks and the undertaken decisions.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the meeting the DP's CC said the Presidium's report and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak's address presented the most important evaluations and assumptions of the Democratic Party's ideological—programmatic thought. The resolution also states that the basic direction of the DP's political activity before the 14th congress was the radicalization of systemic reforms concordant with the DP's ideological-programmatic assumptions.

The plenum also approved the contents of the Theses for the 14th Democratic Party Congress.

Economic Reform Committee Meets 16 Sep

LD1709005888 Warsaw PAP in English
2145 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 16—The government committee for the economic reform implementation met here today with Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski in the chair.

The committee examined and assessed draft laws on the bank law and the Narodowy Bank Polski NBP, put forward by the NBP president. In the opinion of the meeting the draft laws should include farther-reaching solutions designed to more radically adjust them to needs and to the requirements of [the] economic reform programme. This particularly applies to comprehensive reconstruction of the finance and credit system of the economy.

The committee discussed proposals concerning the demonopolization of procurement of agricultural products, their traffic and food-processing, prepared by the agriculture minister. The meeting approved of basic directions of action which made it possible for economic units from all production sectors to conduct these activities. It also recommended to urgently complete works on detailed solutions which would take into account the problem of subsidies.

Sadowski on Discussion of Annual Plan

LD1809211988 Warsaw PAP in English
1942 GMT 18 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18—The assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1989 and the intentions for 1990 have been published. Simultaneously, in accordance with an 8th PUWP CC Plenum resolution work is continuing on the program of the consolidation of the national economy for 1989-1990.

PAP asked Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, chairman of the government Planning Commission, about the nature and course of public consultation to be held on the assumptions of the annual plan, Sadowski said, among other things:

"The necessity of subjecting the assumptions of the annual plan to a public discussion stems from legislative requirements. This cannot be delayed until the results of the just undertaken work on the program of the consolidation of the economy are known. We made every effort to ensure far-going directional convergence between the assumptions of the annual plan and the ideas about the contents of the consolidation program which one can have at the present moment.

"The assumptions of the Central Annual Plan, currently presented for public discussion as consultative material for work on the consolidation programme, are a document greatly expanded over the preliminary version adopted by the Council of Ministers. They contain a number of elements of this turn in economic policy which is expected of the consolidation programme.

"The consolidaton programme covers the acceleration of changes of the economic structure, changes in the principles of shaping wages and in the price and income policy, as well as all possible changes intended to eliminate barriers to increased production and market supplies of goods and services.

"We have to do several things simultaneously. The Central Annual Plan should be adopted by the Council of Ministers until the end of October so that it can be presented to the Sejm together with a draft budget no later than November 15th."

"In the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan we tried to include those elements of the turn in the economic policy which were deemed necessary in the light of the evaluations and criticism of the recent period. A public discussion may point to further possibilities of their enrichment or the radicalization of actions which are the subject of work on the consolidation plan. This is why this discussion, in my opinion, may play an important role in the formulation of the plan of consolidation itself. In its substance the Central Annual Plan does not contradict but serves the consolidation plan.

"The most awaited thing in next year's plan is a turn in the price-income policy which would make the arresting of inflation possible. Also expected is a turn in the acceleration of the process of transformations in the economy's structure. The scale of this turn remains an open issue. In my opinion a very rapid shift of means should not be expected. Some people imagine, for example, that investments will be stopped and that these outlays will be shifted to comsumption. But this, unfortunately, does not happen in a national economy.

"We are, therefore, making many cuts but we are acting with caution. First and foremost we are trying to strengthen stimuli and incentives for production and unblock the still existing barriers—financial, legal, organizational and so on. We must also make the price structure more real still.

"The comments and opinion coming from the public consultation will be taken into consideration as they flow in. We also expect that the time span of the public

consultation will not be shortened but that the deadline for work on the draft of the plan itself will be speeded up. We think that this will be possible since the discussion on the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan has already begun and work on the plan of consolidation is underway," Sadowski said.

Minister Zieba Addresses Harvest Festival

AU1409165688 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Sep 88 p 5

[Speech by Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba at the 11 September central harvest festival at Pleszew Gmina, Kalisz Voivodship: "This Year's Yields Guarantee Good Stocks for the Winter and Better Supplies to Shops"]

[Text] Dear farmers, this year's very busy harvest is over, and you have not disappointed us. The cereal harvest has been completed everywhere, including the areas in which the harvest is usually late. This is the time of the harvest festival, during which we sum up our achievements and honor the farmers' harvest efforts.

Our harvests may be brief, but they are never easy, because they are a serious and difficult battle for our bread. We will have enough bread, although the spring drought was bad for cereals, especially those growing on light soils. And in some areas violent storms and hail destroyed our crops. It is regrettable that the weather conditions reduced our yields, which looked like bumper yields this year, and made it impossible to demonstrate the production potential of our farming. But the time will come when this potential will be demonstrated.

Harvest operations were efficient, and the quality of yields was very good. Machine defects were rarer and spare parts more plentiful. There was enough fuel to go round. Most cereals could be stored away without artificially drying them, and this greatly lowered the storage costs of rape and cereals. The quality of flour will be good, and bakers should bake us good-quality bread.

The Main Office of Statistics at present estimates that overall yields of cereals amounted to over 25 million tonnes, and the average per-hectare yields to 3 tonnes.

The area of high-yield cereals increased, but that of rye decreased. Twice as much wheat-rye type grain was sown as that in 1987. This good new type is a great achievement of Polish growers, because it is very productive, is much better as fodder than rye, and does not require rich soils.

This year our farmers supplied 1.15 million tonnes of rape to storage facilities and the processing plants. This is enough to meet our needs and to export the surplus on favorable terms. Of course, it would be better to use all the stocks of rape for domestic oil and margarine.

The speedy cleanup of the fields, which was also made possible by the work of 64,000 combines, helped us to stick to schedules for post-harvest cultivation and sowing.

Farmers, farm workers, drivers, technicians, and rural traders can be proud that the harvest was efficient, that the procurement of cereals was more effective, and that services for rural areas were better organized. More and more farmers continue to obtain very good yields, and this year we have also had record producers in each farming sector. There are so many of them that I can present only a few.

The Swidnica center of farming progress in Walbrzych Voivodship was able to produce over 34 quintals of rape per hectare. The Poswietno center in Ciechanow Voivodship, which is a leader in using comprehensive technologies, was able to produce 92 quintals of winter wheat per hectare and 77 quintals of spring wheat per hectare.

Stanislaw Kania of Kornaty, Konin Voivodship, was able to produce 91 quintals of wheat-rye type grain per hectare. The state farm combine in Bieganowo, Poznan Voivodship, was able to produce 62 quintals of the four grains per hectare on 3,160 hectares of arable land. The producer cooperative in Cypszanow, Katowice Voivodship, was able to produce 85 quintals of Delta wheat per hectare.

It is not only modern sowing materials, plant protection chemicals, machines, and equipment that are responsible for big yields. The farmers' knowledge and skills are also responsible. This year's harvest was a test of these because those farmers who took care of sowing on schedule, of good fertilizing, and of effective farming techniques were able to cope with the spring drought.

That is why we attach so much importance to the development of the techniques of cereal cultivation and animal production. We know that before farmers can have animals at farms and before we can eat meat, it is necessary to grow fodder in the fields.

More bread for all means that farmers must have more knowledge, more lime, more mineral fertilizers, more plant protection chemicals, more means with which to save cereals flattened by hail, more cultivation techniques, and more efficient service facilities.

All this is the joint concern of farmers, farm workers, farm services, advisory services, and of all people connected with farming and food production.

Our farmers have proved that they have responsibly fulfilled their duties toward our people through their heavy labors and the efficient harvest.

Dear farmers and guests, this year's festival is taking place in Pleszew Gmina. The inhabitants of this territory have always served Poland faithfully and expressed their

patriotism through honest work in the past centuries. They farmed effectively and developed handicrafts, industry, and trade. At present, Kalisz farming continues to be distinguished for its high level of production and organization, although this voivodship is 27th in the list of soils.

Most of the titles of the national master of animal production have been won by Kalisz farmers in the past few years. Large family farms in Kalisz Voivodship continue to produce milk, hogs, sheep, and vegetables.

Novel organizational solutions in farm production, processing, and trade deserve special attention. The Interkotlin Production-Trade Company, run on mixed capital, is an example of such solutions, which have anticipated our economic reform. The same can be said of the Winiary plant for drying vegetables and of the vegetable processing plant in the Nowy Swiat cooperative farm combine in this gmina. The Marszewo center of farming progress is also most efficient.

Pleszew farmers are greatly instrumental in developing Kalisz farming. Pleszew farmers Czeslaw Skowronski, Urszula Dymna, and Ryszard Janiak are the hosts of this festival.

C. Skowronski, chairman of this gmina's farming organizations, is a model farmer in the very intensive production of meat, dairy cattle, and vegetables.

U. Dymna and R. Janiak specialize in grain cultivation, sheep breeding, and greenhouse vegetables. Despite poor soils, U. Dymna was able to obtain 60 quintals of cereals per hectare this year, and R. Janiak was able to obtain 65 quintals of cereals per hectare. This is what reliable knowledge backed up by production equipment and honest work can produce. The hosts of this festival are not alone in obtaining such good farm production results.

Let those whom I will not name not get offended if I mention the names of only some distinguished Pleszew farmers and some state farms. They are Feliks Korzeniewski from Prokopow, Jerzy Konieczny from Zawidowice, Wojciech Zdunek and Henryk Wisniewski from Kowalewo, Mieczyslaw Osuch from Lenartowice, as well as the Nowy Swiat cooperative farm combine, and the state farm combine in Taczanowo.

It is thanks to all Kalisz Voivodship farmers that our highest authorities are present at this harvest festival to express their respect and praise for the labors of all Polish farmers.

Dear farmers! Esteemed guests! Affairs of agriculture and rural areas are inseparable from the entire national economy. Right now, the economy is undergoing a difficult period. This has caused understandable anxiety, even among farmers. Rural areas are asking about profitability, production resources, and social conditions. They want and have the right to a stable and future-oriented agricultural policy.

Our firm reply to these questions is that there will be no turning back from the agricultural development program laid down by the Ninth and Tenth PZPR and Ninth and Tenth ZSL Congresses.

This program's primary objectives are to feed an increasing population rationally , reinforce the country's self-sufficiency in food, modernize agriculture, and provide dignified living conditions in rural areas.

Despite the many difficulties and shortages, farmers and food industry employees are achieving these objectives.

Since 1986 we have had a trade surplus with agricultural produce and food. Output, productivity, and management efficiency have increased. Despite the lack of investments and the difficult economic conditions hampering its development, the agricultural and food industry is increasing its output from one year to the next.

However, these results are frequently offset by the daily burdens of management, rising prices of production resources, faulty functioning of enterprises which supply agriculture, supply difficulties, and bureaucracy. Nevertheless, the quality of rural life and work depends to an increasing extent on the work of the newly-elected people's councils and self-management bodies, and on how they use their rights and discharge their duties in serving local communities.

Recognizing the fact that Polish bread is created not only in the fields, but also in factories, mines, steelworks, and scientific establishments, we declare our firm desire to remove all shortcomings and barriers in agriculture by reforming the entire economy effectively. Food and housing are the economy's most important objectives. Above all, priority will be granted to scientific and biological progress in agriculture.

The bureaucratic obstacles and impractical regulations dominating the procurement, processing, and selling of food are being and will be firmly eliminated. The purpose is to introduce competition in the procurement and trade of agricultural produce.

Concerning animal production, favorable and lasting conditions will be created to increase cattle, pig, and sheep breeding and milk production. At the request of the National Federation of Agricultural Circles and Cooperatives and dairy cooperatives, the price of winter milk will increase as of 15 October.

Dear farmers! The period of autumn work is starting. The animal population and meat supplies to the market will depend on how much and what kind of animal feed you gather, and on how you cultivate your potatoes and maize.

The size of the sugar beet crop proves that there will be no sugar shortage. Market gardeners are gathering good crops. Supplies of vegetables, especially potatoes, are more than enough for the needs of the market. There are even problems with what to do with this produce, because storage facilities are still underdeveloped. There is more fruit. This year's crop guarantees good winter supplies and improved supplies of fruit to the market.

I wish to thank all farmers, market gardeners, state farm and cooperative workers, the entire agricultural and food industry, agricultural science and education, transportation services, and the agricultural technical base. I thank rural women for their concern about our daily bread. I thank the workers of enterprises that produce for the needs of agriculture, young people, cooperatives, self-management bodies, and socioprofessional organizations. I thank the engineers and technicians who create progress in agriculture. I warmly thank the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, functionaries and soldiers of the Interior Ministry, and fire brigades for their help in the harvest. I thank the people, hosts, and authorities of Pleszew for inviting me to today's wonderful ceremony and splendid agricultural exhibition. Dear farmers of Pleszew and all Polish farmers, accept words of thanks and wishes for success.

Long live Polish farmers! Long live Polish rural areas.

Nigeria's Aikhomu Continues Visit

Meets With Dascalescu

AU2109142588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1413 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1988—Official talks started in Bucharest, on September 21, between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and vice-admiral Augustus Aikhomu, prime minister [as received], chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Emphasis was placed during the talks on the fine relations of collaboration between Romania and Nigeria, with stress on the decisive role of the summit meetings in Bucharest, and Lagos, for their deepening and expansion on multiple planes.

The Romanian prime minister stressed the importance Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, attached to the steady development of the relations of collaboration and friendship of Romania with Nigeria, with the African states generally, based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

It was pointed to the favourable framework at hand for the promotion of economic, technological, scientific and other kinds of collaboration. The two prime ministers analyzed extensively new ways and means to intensify the bilateral relations, in keeping with the potentials of Romania's and Nigeria's national economies. To the end of expanding the economic cooperation on multiple planes, of amplifying and diversifying the commercial exchanges, concrete actions were covenanted in machine-building, agriculture and food industry, timber industry and building materials, transport and telecommunications.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the conclusion the soonest of long-term accords to give the bilateral links stability and perspective.

The preoccupations of the two countries and peoples for the implementation of their socioeconomic development plans and programs were presented during the talks.

Views were also exchanged on some issues of the world political life.

Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, other officials, participate in the talks that proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Major-general Muhammadu Gado Nasko, minister of agriculture, water resources, and rural development, other officials, attend for Nigeria.

Tours Constanta County

AU2109185288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1988 —On 21 September, the vice-admiral Augustus Aikhomu, prime minister [as received], chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Nigerian official party, paid a visit to Constanta County.

At the shipbuilding yard and Constanta Port, the guests could see the vast activity in this port, which handles a substantial amount of Romania's foreign trade, learned about the successes of the shipbuilders, who are building a wide range of vessels: ore, cargo, oil carriers, ferryboats, etc.

In the afternoon, they visited the Agigea lock of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the Basarabi pumping station of the Dobrogea irrigation system.

The Nigerian guest came back to Bucharest in the evening.

Giosan, Totu Meet Costa Rican Parliamentarians

AU2109145088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1417 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1988—Wednesday, 21 September, Grand National Assembly (GNA) Chairman Nicolae Giosan had an interview with a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica, headed by Jose Luis Valenciano, president of the Legislative Assembly, now paying an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the GNA.

On the occasion, the sides stressed the contribution the two legislative fora can make to the development and diversification of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Costa Rica in domains of joint interest. The sides also pointed out the joint wish to intensify the bilateral collaboration within international reunions, with a view to setting in a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all the nations in the world.

The same day the Costa Rican parliamentary delegation had an interview with Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs.

Third National Chemistry Congress Opens

E. Ceausescu Makes Speech

AU2109185788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1988—Wednesday, 21 September, opened the proceedings of the Third National Congress of Chemistry, in Bucharest. This wide

and representative scientific forum is to debate questions of particular importance for the further development of the Romanian chemical industry and research, with a view to enhancing their contribution to the uninterrupted progress of the national economy, to the thriving of Socialist Romania, to improving the material and spiritual well-being of the entire people.

Academician Elena Ceausescu, D Sc, ministers, members of the government and representatives of the scientific life were in the presidium of the congress.

Participating in the congress are academicians and other scientists, researchers, teaching staff of the specializing higher learning institutions, specialists of chemical combines and enterprises. Participating as invited guests are scientists, researchers and specialists in the area of chemistry, representatives of outstanding scientific and educational institutions of many countries.

Academician Elena Ceausescu, D Sc, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, chairman of the Scientific Council of the Central Institute of Chemistry, made the opening speech of the Third National Congress of Chemistry.

Next, Ion M. Nicolae, minister of the chemical and petrochemical industry, took the floor, pointing out that through the commissioning of over 1,250 units over the last 23 years, the Romanian chemical and petrochemical industry has scored, during each five-year plan interval, growth rates constantly higher than those of the country's industry as a whole. Compared to the year 1965, this year's output is nearly nine times larger, growing at an annual rate exceeding 10.5 percent. Chemistry and petrochemistry contribute approximately 25 percent of the country's exports, the Romanian products being present today in over 100 countries.

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After the opening session, the congress proceeds in plenum and in 11 sections.

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On the occasion of the National Congress of Chemistry an exhibition has been organized in Bucharest, displaying a large number of tomes from the works of President Nicolae Ceausescu, pages from the social, political, philosophical and economic thinking of the head of the RCP and the Romanian State.

Presented in the exhibition are works by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D Sc, in the area of chemistry.

Also on diplay are books specializing in chemistry, published in Romania in time, which set forth the rich traditions of the Romanian school of chemistry.

Numerous graphs, displays and models illustrate the impetuous development of the Romanian chemistry, particularly over the interval opened by the Ninth RCP Congress.

Soviet Academicians Attend

AU2109175288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1988—Mrs Elena Ceausescu, academician, D Sc, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received, on 21 September, Acad. A.M. Prokhorov, member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, nobel prize winner, and Acad. V.A. Koptyug, member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who attend the works of the Third National Congress of Chemistry.

The guests underscored the particular scientific importance of the Third National Chemistry Congress of Romania, which is also an opportunity for a valuable exchange of experience and opinions in this domain of activity between the Romanian scientists and guests from other countries.

During the interview, questions were approached related to the development of collaboration and cooperation in chemical research, scientific research in general, between scientists of Romania and the Soviet Union.

In context, stress was laid on the possibilities existing for the further amplification of these links, for the expansion of cooperation in other domains as well, to the benefit of socioeconomic development in each country, of a broad promotion of the technico-scientific progress.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the role and responsibility incumbent on scientists everywhere in the use of the gains of the human genius, of the technico-scientific revolution, exclusively for the benefit of peace, progress and welfare and prosperity of all peoples.

Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, attended the interview.

LCY Presidium Discusses 17th Session

LD2109201888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)—At its coming 17th session, the LCY Central Committee must achieve unity on the key ways to emerge from the crisis, preserve the country's integrity and strengthen confidence in the LC. This is among the main messages by the republican and provincial party organizations and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]committee of the LCY stated to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The latest Presidium session today, which took place within the framework of preparations for the coming LCY Central Committee plenum, discussed the remarks and suggestions concerning the preliminary copy of the document "A Proposal of Immediate Tasks and Activities for the LCY in Overcoming the Existing Unfavorable Economic, Political and Social Situation in the Country." This document is expected to be adopted at the 17th LCY Central Committee.

It was said at the Presidium session that the LC organizations in the republics and provinces and in the YPA committee of the LCY had concluded that the selection of vital issues as proposed in the document was good in principle, but that it failed to adequately meet the imperatives of the current social juncture. Despite some differences in views, the overwhelming criticism was that the document, designed to be a program for LCY changes and actions, was too long and contained nothing new nor any clear political standpoint on certain issues.

It is thought that the Central Committee should find out the concrete reasons for the failure to implement the resolutions of the First Conference of Yugoslav Communists and of the 13th LCY Congress which has resulted in a deteriorating political, economic, and social situation in the country. The comments sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium insist that members of the LCY Central Committee must assume an unambiguous attitude to growing nationalism, antisocialism, and anticommunism as well as toward other forms of destructive activity threatening the country and the achievements of our revolution.

In response to the proposals and criticism received the LCY Central Committee Presidium before adopting the final version of the proposed document, "A Proposal of Immediate Tasks and Activities for the LCY in Overcoming the Existing Unfavorable Economic, Political, and Social Situation in the Country," will amend it and resubmit it to the republican and provincial party organizations and the YPA committee of the LCY for comment. The proposal of the document will be made known to the public before the 17th Session of the LCY Central Committee.

As reported before, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will, in the period up to the next party plenum, take an unambiguous stance in relation to a number of topical sociopolitical and economic issues which have been the focus of public attention. These include the problems of economic development, ways of protecting workers' standard of living, solidarity meetings, criticism of individual officials, constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, calls for an extraordinary congress, and cadre changes in the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium.

Regarding Kosovo, the next session of the LCY Central Committee is expected to be a continuation of the 16th session in that it will provide a more specific formulation of the tasks awaiting the party bodies and its membership in stabilizing the province quicker and more efficiently. It was also said that the consideration of the issues of accountability for failure to carry out the conclusions of the ninth party plenum could no longer be delayed.

The Presidium is unanimous that the next LCY Central Committee plenum should take place as soon as possible but that, at the same time, it should not be held without properly preparation. The Presidium will decide on the exact date for the 17th LCY Central Committee session after "A Proposal of Immediate Tasks and Activities of the LCY in Overcoming the Existing Unfavorable Economic, Political, and Social situation in the Country" has been adopted. Intensive work is underway on the document.

During a constructive debate on changes to the SFRY Constitution in which Dusan Popovski, president of the SFRY Assembly and head of its Constitutional Commission, took part it was said that conditions had been created for adopting the amendments within the envisaged period, that is by republic day this year [29 November]. The ideopolitical orientation and implications of the proposed changes aimed at speeding up the emergence from the crisis, will be discussed at an LCY Central Committee plenum which, it was said, should be held as soon as possible. At the same session the LCY Central Committee will establish to what extent recommendations made during the public debate have been included in the proposed amendments.

Following a detailed explanation of the solutions proposed in the amendments, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, said in his introductory remarks that the formulation of the proposed amendments, after years of hesitation, wavering, and even resistance, conditions have been created to significantly change the SFRY Constitution. The changes will make the struggle to pull out of the crisis more successful and will help further put the self-management-based economic development of society on stable foundations. The adoption of the text of the proposed amendments confirms that we have succeeded in overcoming many polarizations which have existed within both the LC and society for the last 10 years and which concern a number of important development

issues. There is also a growing awareness of the need for changes in the political and economic system and of the existence of forces capable of carrying them out.

The deepest, most important, and most far-reaching changes are proposed in the sphere of the socioeconomic system. Some of them, Zarkovic noted, can justifiably be described as representing a break with conservatism and dogmatism in views on some of the major issues of building socialism.

Although the changes proposed in the sphere of the political system and relations witin the federation are not as deep or radical as those in the socioeconomic system, the great importance of some of the new solutions concerning these areas cannot be underestimated.

Zarkovic went on to note that during the work on preparing the proposed constitutional amendements differences over numerous issues concerning the further development of and improvements in the political system and relations in the federation had been overcome. However, views still differ on some key issues, such as the introduction of a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly, the method of electing members of the SFRY Presidency, the need to retain the presidencies of the republics and provinces, the future of the sociopolitical chamber, etc.

It would be too simplified and incorrect to say that the differences are solely between various burcaucratic structures, Zarkovic said. For the public debate on the draft of the amendments has shown that there are differences in views on these issues even between LC members on the one hand and the working people on the other. The search for common solutions was also hampered by the fact that in the course of the public debate calls were also heard for changing the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the constitutional concept of the federation. These calls were made from positions differing from those advocated by the LCY.

There is no doubt, Zarkovic said, that the current constitutional reform would be more comprehensive and more in tune with the imperatives of our present situation if these differences had been overcome. However, dissatisfaction with the fact that no agreement has been reached on these issues does not give one the right to minimize the importance, the extent, or the depth of the proposed changes or to be derogatory about this great effort undertaken by our society and the results it is likely to produce.

According to Zarkovic, the proposed changes are in strict accordance with the strategic principles of our society and of the LCY regarding the development of socialist self-management and the development of the Yugoslav federal community on the basis of full national equality and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. They are also in line with the demands made at the LCY conference that reforms in the political and economic system should create conditions for pulling out of the crisis more rapidly and for eliminating delays and flaws in the development of socialist self-management.

As demanded in the standpoints adopted after the LCY Conference, communists have the duty, in the final stage of the procedure for changing the Constitution, to exert maximum efforts, willingness, and preparedness, through a democratic process, to harmonize standpoints on all outstanding issues and successfully complete this important social task.

We must ensure, Zarkovic underlined, a necessary level of social awareness of the amendements and the changes they will entail. It is unsatisfactory to have differing criteria for assessing their implications. An objective and realistic evaluation of their importance is urgently needed.

It is the LCY's duty to ensure that each work organization or sociopolitical community works out its own plan of comprehensive activity so that the implementation of the amendments is as successful as possible and all the opportunities they offer are utilized fully, Zarkovic stressed.

Views expressed in the introductory report referring to the importance of the constitional changes for the envisaged reforms and for the emergence from the crisis were reiterated during a debate, in which a number of specific suggestions were made on how to improve individual solutions. These suggestions will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly's Constitutional Commission. It is, for instance, thought that the amendments should not give the sociopolitical communities the right to form banks. The feeling is that this would enable the state to continue to exercise major influence over the banks. In order to prevent people from living on unearned income, a federal law is needed to regulate the right to own living or business premises and the means of labor.

The members of the Presidium adhered to their previous view that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should not be an ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency. A number of the Presidium members stressed that they were not happy about the fact that the proposed amendments did not envisage the introduction of a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly.

Other useful proposals were also made during today's session, including that the FEC should admit whether it will be possible to carry out the economic reform within the proposed constitutional provisions. Otherwise at some stage in the future, we may be told that the constitutional provisions hampered the reform. It was frequently stressed that the proposed amendements include the standpoints of the 1st LCY Conference. In this way, the importance of the conference itself has been reiterated, while the work on preparing the changes in

the constitution has shown that results are possible when commitments are clearly-defined and the work carried out in a responsible manner.

However, no one denied the need for further constitutional reforms. On the contrary, the Presidium will recommend that the LCY Central Committee as soon as posisble begin preparing an ideopolitical platform for communists' work on a new and more modern constitution which will serve further to develop and consolidate the achievements of our national liberation struggle and our socialist and federal system.

At its session today the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee also heard a report by the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Budimir Loncar, on the course and outcome of the recent ministerial conference of nonaligned countries on Cyprus.

In connection with the decision reached by the ministerial conference that the ninth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries should take place in our country, the LCY Central Committe Presidium agrees that Yugoslavia was afforded great honor and tribute given to its consistent and principled efforts towards peace, equal international cooperation and friendship among peoples, as well as to its role and responsibility in the movement of nonaligned countries since its inception. The fact that the summit of nonaligned countries is to take place in our country and that Yugoslavia has been entrusted with the role of Coordinator of the movement's activities in the period ahead will further promote its constructive role and influence among nonaligned countries and in international relations in general.

On this occasion, the LCY Central Committee pointed out that in fulfilling the task they have been entrusted with, both Yugoslavia and the LC are responsible not just to themselves but to the wider international community. Today the Presidium also outlined the immediate tasks and duties of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in preparing this important meeting.

Committee Members Criticize Serbian Leader

LD2209032789 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0119 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 21 (TANJUG)—The main concern of alienated bureaucratic power centers in Yugoslavia is not the economic reform and battle against inflation, but their wish to retain power. The bureaucracy therefore fans inter-nationality strife and confrontation in order to draw the blame for social failures away from itself, eminent Yugoslav theoretician and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee member Radovan Radonjic said today.

When current constitutional amendments are in question, the bureaucratic forces are not focused on a more effective functioning of the system, but on the distribution of power among national states, Radonjic said.

Radonjic urged a clean break from such forces at the upcoming LCY Central Committee plenum, personnel changes, and the elimination from the leaderships of all those thwarting the reform in the country.

Speaking about current protest rallics in the country, Radonjic emphasized that profoundly progressive and democratic instances of the masses entering the political stage should be applauded. The wave of criticism which they have brought along represents an encouraging sign that there are still enough people who have not given in.

The LCY must meet the criticism halfway in its power to prevent revolutionary potentials from being used up in a mere irrational outpour of dissatisfaction, Radonjic said.

Radonjic added that the LCY must resist attempts at abusing the dissatisfaction and prevent the workers from exhausting all their revolutionary potentials in a struggle to resurrect medieval myths, express idolatry towards the national state and strengthen the power of the new rulers.

In a very heated discussion at todays meeting of the LCY Central Committee, [as received] it could also be heard that "the ultimate point of Serbian nationalism is a demand to question the responsibility of Josip Broz Tito." There were some negative assessments and criticism of the activity of the leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia, and even direct attacks on its President Slobodan Milosevic.

In a very broad and long-lasting discussion, several groups of stands became visible: that the main reason for the present dissatisfaction of the people is the "incapability of leaders to make any significant changes and open far-reaching reforms," that the protests and rallies are justified and are a result of the situation in the country, and that the numerous demands for questioning the responsibility of individual leaders for the present situation are a result of the "need to break up with the past."

It was also said that the struggle for resolving the problems in the Kosovo Province is at the same time a struggle for resolving the economic crisis and the crisis of the League of Communists, and that "nationalism is in most cases a reflection of the political situation." The participants in the discussion agreed that the LCY must offer "a positive program of development of the country in which competence, knowledge and responsibility must be the only conditions for progress on the social scale."

At the end of a long-lasting and very open discussion, during which different and even opposing stands on events and trends in Yugoslavia were conflicted, [as received] it was concluded that the LCY Central Committee Presidency should also be informed about todays debate.

Ckrebic Foretells Party Leadership Changes

LD2109202288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 21 (TANJUG)—Personnel changes in the LCY Presidency will be undertaken at the 17th plenary session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, LCY Presidency member Dusan Ckrebic said here tonight.

At a meeting with economy representatives and party and state officials of a Belgrade community, Ckrebic said that a demand will be submitted for economic reforms to be realized and responsibility to be established for failure to implement the agreement on improving the situation in the Kosovo Province by the end of the year.

The demand will be submitted at the LCY plenary session which is to be held here early next month.

Ckrebic, representative of the Republic of Serbia in the LCY top leadership, said that the session will also devote attention to the changes in the Yugoslav Constitution, especially the changes in the constitution of the Republic of Serbia.

Denies Closed Session Rumors

LD2109220988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 21 (TANJUG)—League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dusan Ckrebic denied foreign reports that the coming LCY Central Committee session will be closed and held on the Brioni Islands, once the summer residence of President Tito.

In a talk with economy representatives and officials of a Belgrade community, Ckrebic said it was not logical for the 2.2 million member LCY to hold a closed Central Committee session.

He said the session would be held in the first half of next month in Yugoslavia's capital, Belgrade.

Dizdarevic Presides Over Presidency Session

LD2109224489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—At its session today, presided over by President Raif Dizdarevic, the SFRY Presidency discussed the issue of preparing citizens, self-managing organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities and their organs, for the implementation of the law on all-people's defense.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed a number of topical issues concerning the system of social self-protection and, in particular, the level of training and competence of the security service organs.

At today's session the SFRY Presidency was also informed about the participation by Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency, in the ceremonies to mark the 40th anniversary of the DPRK and about the talks he had with President Kim Il-song and other officials.

Culafic on Federal Militia Unit in Kosovo

LD2109220488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Pristina, September 21 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic today permitted the possibility that, depending on the security situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Joint Federal Militia Unit, sent to Kosovo to assist the provincial security forces in combating Albanian separatists, be reinforced and the duration of its stay in Kosovo extended.

The 270-strong unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs was sent to Kosovo in October last year as a decision of the Yugoslav state Presidency. In August of this year, the Presidency decided that the joint federal unit be stationed in 22 settlements in the province, instead of in only one, so that its members could directly help defend the personal freedoms and property of the local populations, above all Serbs and Montenegrins who are the chief targets of attacks by Albanian separatists.

Under pressure from Albanian separatists, including harassment, 30,000 or so Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out of Kosovo since the counter-revolution there, leaving room for the fulfilment of the separatist aspirations for an ethnically pure (Albanian) Kosovo and for Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia and annexation to neighbouring Albania.

Under the decision taken by the Yugoslav State Presidency in August, the federal militia unit was to be stationed in Kosovo for four months.

In a talk with the members of the federal militia unit, who will tomorrow take their new posts in the 22 specified settlements, as decided in August, Federal Secretary Culafic said that they would soon be joined by several scores of experienced members of special militia units—federal, republican and from the Vojvodina Province—whose task he said would be decisively to arrest the counter-revolutionary (?activities of) Albanian separatists.

Federal Secretary Culafic set out that the federal militia unit was in Kosovo not because the provincial internal affairs organs were not trusted but because it was to help stabilize the situation in Kosovo as soon as possible, in the best way possible and on a long-term basis.

Protest Scheduled in Banjska for 22 Sep

LD2109155188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Summary] Zubin Potok, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—The Banjska SAWP branch, at the initiative of citizens and in response to demands from the Banjska local community of the Federation of Veterans' Associations, has scheduled a protest meeting for tomorrow, at 1700 [1500 GMT], in response to the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, the persecution of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins and the failure to undertake measures to hald counterrevolution in Kosovo.

20,000 at Protest Meeting in Gnjilane

AU2109184888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Milisav Milic Report]

[Text] A protest meeting was held this afternoon in Gnjilane, which was attended by more than 20,000 inhabitants of the Kosovo Pomoravlje region. Our correspondent Milisav Milic reports:

Aleksandar Vasic, member of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, Zivko (Cuckic) delegate of the Kosovo Assembly, and several prominent cultural and public workers spoke at the meeting. Speaking about the [word indistinct] need to change the Serbian Constitution, Zivko Cuckic said that these changes are not wanted by those bureaucratic forces and conformists who have brought Kosovo to the edge of an abyss.

[Begin Cuckic recording] [Indistinct chanting] We are giving the joint message to those who think that they can achieve their sinister aim of an ethnically pure Kosovo that while those who speak Vuk's language live and multiply by the Morava, from its source [word indistinct] to the Kriva River, Albanian separatism will not succeed. [loud cheering] [end Cuckic recording]

Chroniclers have noted that this was the largest protest meeting in the history of the Kosovo Pomoravlje.

Several speakers expressed the hope that the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian leadership will finally find a real solution for Kosovo and unravel the Kosovo Gordian knot.

The protest meeting in Gnjilane ended with patriotic messages and the Yugoslav national anthem.

Solidarity Meeting 2 October in Backa Palanka

LD2109191288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Summary] Backa Palanka, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—A meeting of solidarity with Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo will take place in Backa Palanka on 2 October at 1100. This decision was made today at a joint session of the Backa Palanka SAWP municipal conference and the presidium of Backa Palanka Trade Union Council.

Parents Protest Meeting Held in Drenovac

LD2109201188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Klina, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—About 200 Citizens of Serbian and Montengrin nationality protested this evening in Drenovac near Lkina at the recent stoning of pupils at the primary school. Disgusted parents have not been sending their children to the primnary school for 3 days now. At the protest gathering a request was made that members of the combined militia unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs be stationed in this local community to protect pupils of Serbian and Monetnegrin nationality. This was not the first attack on pupils, and it was termed a premediated attack by Albanian nationalists and separatists on Serbs and Montengrins to make them emigrate from Kosovo.

Officials of the federation, Vojvodina, and Kosovo—mentioned already many times—were criticized by name.

At the meeting the demand to remain in Kosovo was dominant, and the desire was expressed for equality and for life together with the Albanians.

Nis SAWP Supports Solidarity Rally on Kosovo

LD2109170288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Nis, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—In connection with the solidarity meeting with the Serbs, Montenegrins, and other non-Albanian inhabitants of Kosovo who are being deprived of their rights, which will be held on 24 September in Nis, the Nis SAWP today issued an announcement and distributed posters.

In the proclamation, the SAWP calls on all working people and citizens of Nis—as a multinational environment—to express, by their mass and dignified participation, unanimous support for the LCY and the Serbian Central Committee in resolving the situation of many years of the Serbs and Montenegrins and other inhabitants in Kosovo being deprived of their rights, as well as support for the demand for essential changes to the consitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. [passage omitted]

Cazin Citizens Decline Protest Invitation

LD2109202988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Cazin, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Cazin SAWP Municipal Conference, considering today the invitation from the Bela Palanka SAWP Municipal Conference to come to the solidarity meeting on 23 September in this twin town, has decided to renounce its participation. [passage omitted]

Tetovo LC Expels Albanian Nationalists

LD2109222488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Tetovo, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Members of the basic LC organs of the administration of the Tetovo municipal assembly today expelled from LC membership Nezvat Ibisi, a registrar in the local office of Semsevo Village because he has been acting from a position of greater Albanian nationalism and has contributed through his behavior to the expansion of separatism and to the cooling and exacerbation of intranational relations in the municipality. Ibisi previously had been relieved of membership in the Tetovo LC municipal committee, also because of his activity from greater Albanian positions.

The basic LC organization has expelled from LC membership Agim Isaku, a teacher at the 19 Mart primary school in Grupcin Village, because of the indoctrination of participants of Albanian nationality. The teachers Asim Aziri and Raim Alija were given a final warning; the teacher Zecir Kadrija also was given a warning.

Irridentists Trying To Destabilize Macedonia

LD2209030788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Kumanovo, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Albanian irredentism, nationalism, and counterrevolution are obviously trying to spread instability in the SR of Macedonia too. An attempt is being made to open up new flashpoints. Our obession with national states plays into the hands of this, stressed Marjan Orozen, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. He is taking part in the extended session of the Kumanovo trade union municipal council, which is devoted to the current socio-economic and political situation.

Nationalism is unfortunately gaining momentum and is pushing economic issues into the background. The irredentists have pushed our debates from the area of development to a political area so that we cannot devote ourselves to economic difficulties and problems and issues which are vital Orozen said.

Commentary Views Village Vigilantes

AU2209122588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 88 p 2

[Slavko Curuvija commentary: "Put Authorities on Guard"]

[Text] Last week's slightly spectacular arrival of parts of the combined militia unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in the Kosovo village of Prekale has, among other things, finally solved the real fear of many months and the dilemma of whether Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins would finally resort to putting into practice "their natural right to defend their own thresholds" in defending their "age-old hearths" and their personal safety or whether they would put into operation the latest doctrine which was announced last week and which has in fact already been implemented—"decent Albanians are also on guard."

Otherwise, the idea of self-organized defense did not enter our political life for the first time in the last few days. Let us remind ourselves, last year at this time the idea was heard at one session in the capital city that the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo have the right to defend their own "thresholds" if the state cannot guarantee their safety.

It is difficult to state that what happened later happened in the wings of this doctrine. The just discovered fact is that some Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins decided to do just that—if "they had no other choice." They armed themselves and organized village vigilance groups.

Television pictures from Prekale itself bore witness to the armed civilians who patrolled the village streets; to the children who carried revolvers, and to some wedding and who knows what other sounds of gunshots in the background of this scene which in itself sends shivers down ones spine. These are shivers which prompt one to recognize that some elementary aspects of a lawful state are beginning to be lost and that autocracy is emerging in their remains, even though it is in the form of self-defense. It does not matter if this autocracy is justified or not. This awareness that this autocracy is in conflict with the years-long virtual autocracy of Albanian nationalists and separatists could cross the exceptionally thin line which separates this kind of peace from open national warfare and draws the inhabitants of Kosovo into a fatal mutual settling of accounts. The tragicomic exhibitionism and sensationalism which could be perceived as an attendant phenomenon in some scenes of and about village vigilance groups (some inspired reporters at the protest meetings emphasized the rallying zeal of some participants like this: "He left his watch and came to the meeting"!)—could not lessen this basic feeling.

In the situation where the blockade of some vital state institutions in Kosovo was becoming increasingly obvious; where some people at the meetings were asking for weapons; and where some "self-appointed leaders" (in

one variant) or "people who lead the people who are gathering" even announced: "Even weapons if need be!" the aforementioned idea was publicly launched last year and in some newspapers particularly stressed of "decent Albanians on watch." The idea was mooted by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, in his noted speech at the joint session of the party presidium and republican presidency of Serbia. "A system of all-people's defense and social self-protection should be organized so that not only the Serbian population can participate in the watches and security, but also Albanian inhabitants," said General Ljubicic.

Judging by the context and tone of this sentence, Nikola Ljubicic in fact suggested the application of one basically noble, long-term, and the only correct political orientation built into all our official documents, according to which not one current problem in Kosovo can be solved without Albanians participating in the process along with Serbs and Montenegrins because they "are the ones most obliged to wipe out their nationalists and counter-revolutionaries." When national passions literally boil, such a call to brotherhood and unity could nevertheless remind some "hot heads" of the foundations on which Yugoslavia continues to rest and of the criteria by which, we hope, what is good and what is bad will in future be evaluated for the joint life of people in Kosovo. In any case, this call fell on fertile ground: In the village of Babljak near Urosevac, Albanians were also included in the village vigilance groups.

However, the question remains of whether specifically putting the idea of joint village vigilance groups into operation—although when it was expressed it could have only been rhetoric—could in the described situation avoid the tone of an extremely romantic view of some very important matters. The question is: Can we today afford the luxury and even the unfounded courage to expect "mere" brotherhood and unity to resolve vital matters in a community where there is such an intranational schism that even the state institutions no longer function because of it? It has come to the point where even the penultimate stratum of defense of the system in the form of the provincial "police chief" publicly announces that the security institutions will no longer be able to work sufficiently well while "the politicians are not in agreement."

Apart from that, the main question nevertheless is: Will we now strengthen the village vigilance groups however much their appearance was prompted by the situation and no matter that "decent Albanians" patrolled village streets at night shoulder to shoulder with Serbs and Montenegrins or will we insist that the responsible state organs function legally and effectively?

It could be said that the decisions of the FEC which were published recently on the greater involvement of Yugoslav state institutions in Kosovo and last week's take over of some security functions in Kosovo by the militia of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs have at the last minute stopped the dangerous tendency for some institutions in Kosovo to be eaten away. The need for village vigilance groups has therefore already been reduced. Thus, one should perhaps examine the possibilities for, and types of, greater direct influence apart from security and other Yugoslav institutions (even if they are called "combined") on certain important segments in the functioning of the state in the province. For example, in the field of the judiciary, social planning, education, economy, and so on. It is not too brave to suppose that the other surrogate official authorities would then disappear, perhaps not as quickly as the vigilance groups; these are authorities which are now building up their power and legitimacy on the "justified dissatisfaction of the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo."

Seen in the long-term, instead of setting up multinational vigilance groups and a possible meeting at the negotiating table of representatives of the original committees for the protest gatherings, it would be more effective and wiser to form and nurture ones own state institutions so that the authorities would also be the authorities "for the vigilanties" at the times and in the situations when there is no need for the vigilance groups.

SUBNOR Refuses Matic Resignation

LD2109141288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sept (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Federal Board of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Associations [SUBNOR] today unanimously decided not to accept the resignation of Petar Matic, but rather recalled him from the post of SUBNOR president. At the same time it did accept the unconditional resignation of Dusan Pekic from the post of secretary of the SUBNOR Presidium.

It was decided that until the election of a new president, the candidate for which is to be proposed by the Vojvodina veterans' organization, the function will be performed by Metodije Kotevski, a delegate from Macedonia. Vlajko Bajic, a delegate from Montenegro, was appointed as acting secretary. He will remain in this post until a new secretary is elected, and the candidate for this post is to be proposed by the Croatian veterans' organization.

Pula Port Workers Split on Pay Strike

LD2109223588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Summary] Pula, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—About 40 workers employed in unloading operations in the port of Pula have gone on strike demanding changes in the system of personal income distribution. Their demands have been rejected by the port's sociopolitical organization with an explanation that it would lead to the levelling of income. Another 40 workers in the same work organization have refused to join the strike and are working normally.

Rijeka Municipal Workers End 5-Day Strike
LD2109223388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Summary] Rijeka, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Workers of the Csitoca municipal work organizations of Rijeka today went back to work following a 5-day long strike in protest over low personal incomes. An agreement to end the strike was reached at a meeting during which the workers were told not to expect any increases at present, as there is no money to finance them.

Cisnos Plant Workers End 1-Day Strike
LD2109224388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Summary] Buzet, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—The workers in the first shift at the Cimos basic organization of associated labor of Buzet, who went on strike yesterday in protest at the system of personal income distribution, resumed work today following a workers' meeting. A delegation was elected at the meeting with the task of finding a solution in cooperation with the organization's director general.

Egypt's President Mubarak Arrives for Visit
LD2209110188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived in Belgrade today on a 2 day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Belgrade airport, the head of Egyptian state was met by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other top Yugoslav officials.

Presidents Dizdarevic and Mubarak will begin their talks this afternoon.

Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With ICC
LD2209013888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0100 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] New York, Sept 21 (TANJUG)—Representatives of the International Coordination Committee [ICC] of Creditor Banks and of the National Bank and Government of Yugoslavia signed here today an agreement on rescheduling all of Yugoslavia's medium and long-term foreign currency debt to banks represented by the ICC. The agreement was signed on the Yugoslav side by Governor of the National Bank Dusan Vlatkovic and Deputy Federal Finance Secretary Vuk Ognjenovic, and on the ICC side by Vice-President of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Fulvio Dobric, whose bank is the coordinator of the committee. The ICC represents about 450 Western commercial banks, to which Yugoslavia owes a total of 6.5 billion dollars, with a repayment schedule by 1992.

Dusan Vlatkovic said that the financing agreement supports Yugoslavia's efforts to implement a program of economic stabilization and represents a sign of the foreign creditors' confidence in the possibilities of the Yugoslav economy to meet its obligations. Yugoslavia is one of the rare debtors among medium-developed countries which has succeeded in reducing its foreign debt from 21 to 19 billion dollars in the past few years.

Under the agreement, the debt will be turned into a long-term credit over 18 years with a six-year grace period and will carry interest at a rate of only 13/16 percentage points above the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).

Yugoslavia also signed an agreement here today on borrowing another 300 million dollars in fresh loans aimed at supporting Yugoslavia's foreign currency reserves. The agreement was signed at the Hanover bank, the fifth largest in the United States. The new loan is a five-year credit, which will be turned into a fund for crediting exports after two years. A similar formula was used by foreign banks in Brazil.

This puts the sum of new credits granted to the Yugoslav economy this year at one billion, 250 million dollars, out of which 410 million was loaned from the International Monetary Fund under a standby arrangement, 342 million from Western governments under an interest-payment rescheduling, and 150 million from the World Bank under a so-called loan for structural adjustment.

Romanian Military Official Visits Tito Memorial
LD2109173988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Romanian People's Army, today visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

On this occasion he paid his respects in the house of flowers, laid flowers on the tomb of President Tito, and signed the visitors' book. During the day Ilie Ceausescu had talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with Lieutenant General Simeon Buncic, assistant federal secretary for national defense.

Kolosec Receives I. Ceausescu
LD2209025988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Lieutenant Colonel General Ilie Ceausescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and secretary of the higher Political Council of the Romanian People's Army, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. Also taking part in the talks were Rear Admiral Petar Simic, member of the LCY Central committee Presidium and president of the Presidium of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania.